# Vade Mecum:

## OR, A COMPANION FOR A CHYRURGION.

Fitted for times of Peace or War.

Briefly shewing the use of every Instrument necessary, and the vertues and qualities of such medicines as are ordinarily used, with the way to make them.

Also the Dressing of green Wounds, either Incised, or Contused, Ulcers, Fistula's, Fractures, and Dislocations.

Together with the manner of making Reports, either to a Magistrate or a Coroners Enquest.

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The second Edition, corrected, with the Addition of a Treatise concerning Bleeding at the Nose.

By *THO. BRUGIS*, Doctor in Physick.

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*To the Right Honourable*, WILLIAM, *Earle of* Devonshire, *the Authour wisheth all increase of happinesse.*

*My Lord:*

EMboldned by the many favours I have received from your Lordship, I have adventured to send this Pilgrim to salute the world under the passe and protection of your Honours favour. My Lord, the reason of this my presumption may be easily rendred, sith your more than extraordinary vertues enoble your bloud, as much as your Nobility illustrates your vertues, like a Diamond set in Gold, was my inducement hereunto; your vertues, not your dignities, your goodnes, not your greatnes, conjuring mine affection to a sincere respect and zeale to your Lordship, having no other ends or object in this my Dedication, than that this rude Pamphlet of mine having the honour to be countenanced by so great a Personage, may the safelier run the hazzard of passing the censures of this too curious age, and the bolder encounter the various humours it shall meet with, assuring my selfe that hereby I shall be

ſecure from the aſperſions of vulgar, baſe, and ignoble ſpirits: Not ſhall it, I hope, ſeem a ſubject too low your Honours view, in that divers Princes and noble Perſons have not onely Patronized and protected our ſelves and Labours, but even themſelves ſtudied the divine Art of healing, and that ſo laboriouſly, that divers famous Recipe's have been left by them to poſterity.

My Lord, here is the whole Art of Chyrurgery Epitomized, that whatſoever is contained in our ancient Writers in large Volumes, is here in effect contracted in a little room, with all the lines, ſhadows, and dimenſions, as well as if it were in a large piece. Grant it (I beſeech you) *Alexanders* acceptance, which wil oblige me, as ever I acknowledged your vertues with admiration, ſo likewiſe your favours with due remembrance. It doth not a little trouble me, that Nature hath been no more liberall to me in termes of expreſſion, but becauſe many words do often beget ſuſpition of diſſimulation and flattery, whereunto I have ever been and ſhall be an utter enemy; without diſſimulation, I will only adde, that I am,

(*My Lord*)

*Your Lordſhips moſt humble*

*ſervant*, Tho. Brugis.

# THE PREFACE.

*EVery thing in the world is a naturall vision, which we ought to see and understand, for the more cleare apprehension of the invisible Majesty of God; but of all these, Man is the most to be admired, being the worthiest and most excellent of all the Creators workes, for whom God made all that was made. There are some that hold an opinion, that onely Nature was the first cause of things, and that there is no other God than Nature, but they are easily overthrown if they consider, that* Prima causa quod superiorem non agnoscat a qua suum esse acceperit, ipsa sui ipsius causa est, natura verò non a seipsa sed a principio superiori existit, cum enim finita sit (ut ex Cœlorum motu patet) ab alio certè definita est, nihil siquidē seipsum definit; ad hæc si natura seipsum fecerit (quæ primæ causæ proprietas est) certe seipsum fecit naturāliter, quæ verò naturaliter fiunt, ex præexistente materia fiunt, ut si natura facta

ſit naturaliter eam ex materia præexiſtente fieri oportuerit, quod ſi ſtatuatur natura nondum exiſtente conſequiter aliquid factum eſſe naturaliter, & naturam aliquid feciſſe priuſquam ipſamet exiſteret, non eſt ergo natura prima rerum cauſa.

*That God made man and all things elſe in the world, and ſubjected them to the power of man, cannot be denied, and why he did this* Plato *tels you:* Ut a Deo bono opera bona fierent, ſi ergo quærimus, *ſaith one,* quis fecerit, Deus eſt, ſi per quod, dixit fiat, & facta ſunt, ſi quare fiat, quia bonus eſt, nec enim auctor eſt excellentior Deo, nec ars efficacior Dei verbo, nec cauſa melior quam ut bonum crearetur a Deo bono. *Now although all theſe things were created of divers natures and properties, yet by the incomprehenſible wiſdome of the Creator, they were apoynted to tend to one certaine and common end, namely, to ſerue man, and in him to ſhew forth the infinite power and greatnes of their workmaſter. But in man alone the treaſures of his heavenly graces are without compariſon more liberaly unfolded, and that in all fulneſſe and bounty as*

well in regard of the goods and commodities of this life, as alſo in reſpect of the aſſured happineſſe and eternall felicity, which by the eſpeciall grace of God is purchaſed and aſſured to him only in the immortality of the ſecond life.

And for aſmuch as every Countrey is not furniſhed with all ſortes of thinges (God having ſo diſpoſed thereof): that ſome ſhould abound with thoſe thinges which others greately want and ſtand in need of, the omnipotent providence hath taught us the meanes of tranſporting by water from one countrey to another, with ſmal loſs, trouble, and charges, ſo that one Nation may communicate thoſe commodities to another, which the Creator hath beſtowed upon them all, each granting mutual help to the other by this meanes.

Now this great maſter-piece of the Creator, the beſt part of nothing, for whom all theſe were made, through his diſobedience, pride, ambition, intemperance, incredulity, curioſity, from whence, proceeded originall ſinne and that generall corruption of mankind, as from a fountaine, flowed all bad inclinations, and actuall tranſgreſſions which cauſe our ſeveral calamities inflicted upon us for our ſins, and are the impulſive cauſes of all

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*the miſeries attending man; theſe cauſe the privation and deſtruction of Gods image, the cauſe of death and diſeaſes, of all temporall and eternall punniſhments; from hence likewiſe proceed the inſtrumentall cauſes of our infirmities, which are as divers as the infirmities themſelves, ſtars, heavens, elements, &c. and all the creatures which God hath made are armed againſt ſinners; they were indeed once good in themſelves, and that they are now many of them pernicious to us, is not in their nature, but our corruption which hath cauſed it, as an ancient Philoſopher notes to us by a compariſon of thoſe that ſayle in a Ship upon the water, who are not above two or three fingers diſtant from death, namely ſo far off as the thickneſſe of the planks and timber of the Ship is, in which they are carried into the Sea, for if that timber were taken away from under them, they cannot avoid drowning; but we have death a great deale nearer to us, wee carry it about us by infinite cauſes and meanes, whereby we are every houre in danger of ſtifeling, poyſoning, drowning, &c. and that both waking and ſleeping, eating & drinking, at all times and in all places where ever*

*we*

*we become. It hath pleased the omnipotent Creator out of his owne meer mercy, and great providence, to give knowledge and understanding of the vertues and qualites of the creatures which he hath placed in the world, and of them to compound Medicines to withstand all such diseases as shall happen upon the bodies of this most noble Fabrick. Next therefore to God, we ought in all our extremities to seek to and relye upon the Physitian, who is* Manus Dei, *and to whom he hath given knowledge, that he might be glorified in his wondrous works; read* Ecclesiasticus *the 38. Chapter, where you may finde what honour & respect belongs to the Physitian, but not meaning every one that steals the name of a Physitian for there be many Mountebanks, Quacksalvers, Empericks, in every street almost, and in every village, that take upon them this name, and make this divine, noble, and profitable Art to be evill spoken of, and contemned, by reason of such base and illiterate Artificers.*

*You have heard what the subject is the Artist hath to work upon, the excellency whereof I would have him diligently to consider by contemplating the Heavens, the Earth, the Seas, and all the creatures*

*tures therein, their excellency and admirable beauty which were onely created for the use of man, and are maintayned & preserved in their being, and moving, by one and the same divine providence alwayes like unto it selfe.*

*Next let him consider with what care, diligence, and respect, he ought to behave himselfe towards this noble piece of workmanship, and to that end let the Artist be honest, having a good conscience, doing nothing in his profession negligently, or rashly, which may be offensive either to God or man; but let him be godly, pitifull, affable, curteous, pleasant, bountifull, merry, & mild towards his poor Patients, and profitable to the ignorant, not being moved to passion by their peevishnes, but regarding wholly what they stand in need of, always having God the searcher of all hearts and judge of all actions, before his eyes, who to those that do well, and discharge a good conscience towards their Patients, will crown with greater & more precious rewards then ever can be had from any mortal man. Let him have his Latine tongue at least, & that not only for a little matter of discourse, as many in these dayes conceive themselvs to be thought schollars, if now*

*and*

*and then they tumble out ſome ſhort ſentence of Latine, which they pronounce bad, & underſtād worſe; but let him have it after the pureſt maner, that he may not only underſtand any Latine Author, but alſo any Phyſitians Bill, and may be able to write a Bill himſelf; neither let him think it ſufficient to be knowing in the ancient & modern rules of his Art, but he muſt apply himſelf to handle thoſe things Artiſt-like, which ſhal come in his way beyond the old precepts; for we every day meet with new things, & therfore he muſt endeavor himſelf to gain the knowledg of ſimples, their nature & quality, & the goodneſs of them, both by the ſight, taſte, ſmel & touch, to know the good from the indifferent, and the indifferent from the bad, as alſo at what time he ſhould gather his Roots, Hearbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits, and how to dry them and lay them up, that they may be kept from putrifaction; he muſt alſo obſerve the due boyling of Emplaiſters, Unguents, &c. to know what medicines ſhal be boyled in Braſs, what in Tin, & what in Iron, & what are to be ſtirred with iron Spatulaes, what with wodden, as you ſhall find in divers Compoſitions; let the Artiſt alſo have a ſtrong, ſtable, and intrepide hand,*

*hand, and a minde resolute and mercilesse; I mean so as that when he takes any to heale, he be not moved to make more hast then the time requires, or to cut lesse then is needfull, but let him doe all thinges as if he were nothing affected with their cryes, not giving heed to the judgement of the vaine common people, and idle prating women, who speake ill of Artists meerly out of ignorance.*

*Let him eschew all bad qualities, especially pride, gluttony, covetousnesse, which as they are odious in any person, so they are most detestable in Chyrurgions, he being so much drawn from his practice by these vices, that he ruines the bodies of many, yea and of divers the soules also; I would wish the Artist to be so free from the first, namely, pride, and that he vouchsafe to do for the meanest and poorest of people, as much as for the greatest and richest, for they are all alike in the sight of God; if thou seest a poor wretch lying in misery wanting the painfull hand of some Artist, let him not be nice, lazy, or disdainfull, but compassionate to the meanest creature, as he would desire others to doe to him; and let him not refuse this in any maner of disease,*

*as fearing infection, but let him go on boldly, in the feare of God, his calling being lawfull, let him encourage himselfe with this, that no disease is infectious to him, that he is bound to visit the diseased, which who so neglecteth, God will find him out with that disease or a worse; and know this that the meaneſt of thy Patients dying, through thy neglect, their bloud will cry to God for revenge.*

*Gluttony is a vice which extreamly hinders the Artist from following his Calling as he ought, being given up so much to the excesse of meat and drinke, that they are not capable of doing any thing that is good: A great many there are who term themselves Artists, who mind nothing but their bellies; some cannot passe away the day unlesse they begin in the Alehouse assoon as they rise out of their beds, and so continue untill night; some think they cannot entertain their friends, nor be accounted good fellows, nor good company, unlesse they drink so long as they can stand, which indeed not only overthrows their own healths, but the healths also and lives of others, who sending to them for help, run in a drunken fit, and fall to cutting, burning,*

*and*

and torturing, the poor Patient to their utter undoing, not knowing what they do, nor how to do any thing aright, and this course of life is it which makes them so sottish, stupid and blockish, that they are not fit to undertake or doe any thing about a Christian, yet will they venture upon any thing though never so drunke, and from hence happen so many evill accidents as are daily seen by Patients receiving Physicke, blouding, dressing, &c. from drunken Artists; as convulsions, palsies, pricking of nerves, distempers in wounds and from thence feavers, and death it selfe. And this many will not be sensible of, but if they stand in need of the Artists helpe they find him at the Alehouse, where his discourse is scurrility, his summum bonum a pot of good Ale; and to the first demand, he answers with three or four great oaths, and speakes high with some strange tearms, neither understood by his Patient, nor himselfe, enough to fright him; O that's a brave man, a learned man, I warrant him, and ready in his worke! when indeed he is skilfull in nothing but unskilfulnesse, for how can a man expect any good from him who spends his time in such a manner? whereas our

ancient

*ancient Chyrurgions laboured day and night to attaine to the perfection of the Art, as diligently as* Tully *ſpeaks of himſelfe*; Nullus mihi per otium dies exit, partem noctis ſtudiis dedico, non vero ſomno ſed oculos vigilia fatigatos, cadenteſque in operam detineo; *yet could not gaine the depth of it. And this let the Artiſt obſerve, that though hee bee ever learning, yet he ſhall never learne halfe of that he ought to know*; *for* vita brevis, ars longa; *let him thereſore follow his practice and ſtudy, laying aſide the Pot and Pipe, which will but render him odious and contemptible in the ſight of God and man, and unapt and unprofitable to proſecute any good thing, either in his Calling, or otherwiſe: I need not heerein inlarge my ſelfe, what I have rehearſed, is too well known, I will only give you the true deſcription of them in a few words*; Atlantes videri volunt, quum ſint ſtatuæ lapideæ, fungi forſan & bardi, nihil a ſaxo differentes, viles ſcurræ, idiotæ, circumforanei, vagi, præter in verecundum frontem adferentes nihil, vulgares quiſdam quiſquilias & ſcholarium quædam nugamenta, indigna quæ vel

recipiantur in triviis; quum interim docti viri, & vitæ ſanctioris his ornamentis præditi, iniqua ſorte ſerviant, puris nominibus nuncupati, humiles, obſcuri, multoque digniores licet, egentes, inhonorati, vitam privam privatam agant.

*Covetouſneſs is as ill beſeeming an Artiſt as any other vice, being the root of all evills; from it ariſe all the miſchieves in the world, quarrells, ſtrifes, ſuits, hatred, envy, thefts, polings, ſackings, wars, murders, poyſonings, &c, from hence it is that God is forgotten, our neighbour hated, and many times the ſon forgiveth not his Father, neither the Brother his Brother, meerly for the deſire of gaine. Truly I muſt needs ſay thus much for my ſelfe, that finding it ſo deteſtable in all men, but eſpecially in a Phyſitian, I have (to mine own power) vowed the utter ruine thereof, neither ſhall I ever be reconciled to it with any perſwaſion whatſoever:* Hipocrates *in his Epiſtle to* Crateva *an Herbariſt, gives him this good counſell, that if it were poſſible amongſt other Hearbs he ſhould cut up that weed of Covetouſneſſe by the roots; that there be no remainder left, and then know this of a certaine,*

that

*that together with their bodies thou maist quickly cure all the diseases of their mindes.* John Maria *Duke of Millaine chastised very justly though severely the Covetousnesse of a Curate who denied the buriall of a dead body, because his Widow had not wherewithall to pay him the charges of the buriall, the Duke himselfe going to the funeralls of the dead, where he caused the Priest to be bound to the coarse, and so cast them both into one pit. And truely I could wish that all Artists who do deny their help or their medicines to the poore should have some such punnishment inflicted upon them, for it is the ruine of many a poor wretch, who lieth languishing, and perisheth for want of meanes to send to the Physitian or Chyrurgion.*

*But bee thou neither careless nor covetous Harpy-like, to make a prey of thy Patient by prolonging and wire-drawing thy cure so long as there is any hope of pay:* Non missura cutem nisi plena cruroris hirudo : *But, as I have said, endeavour thy selfe to live chastly, soberly, and civilly in thy conversation, that thou maist be blamelesse before God and man; alwayes give care to the discourses of the Learned; for* Aristotles

ſtotles *rule is, that the more knowledge a man hath, the greater occaſion of doubting is offered. Be ſure thou ſearch into the nature and cauſe of the griefe thou undertakeſt, elſe will it be impoſſible for thee to preſcribe a remedy to the ſick party: a diſeaſe known (ſaith the Proverb) is halfe cured.*

*Never adminiſter any Medicine, but firſt make thy ſupplication to the Almighty for his aſſiſtance to thine endevours: and whenſoever thou haſt cured any Patient, forget not to give him humble thanks for making thee the inſtrument of his glory in reſtoring health to the ſick. Theſe two are ſo often omitted by Artiſts, that many times they miſſe of their purpoſe, and the divine Art is thereby ſcandalized:* Multa in homine bona fiunt quæ non facit homo, nulla vero facit homo quæ non Deus præſtet ut faciat homo, *ſaith a learned Divine.*

*Preſume not too much on thy owne wiſedome and vertue, leſt thou beeſt lifted up with a vain confidence, and puffed up with pride, for when men are carried with an inordinate and blinde love of themſelves, they are ſoon perſwaded that there*

*there is nothing in them worthy to be deſpiſed, yea they think that their ignorance is wiſdome, inſomuch that knowing nothing they ſuppoſe they know all things, and having no dexterity to performe any one commendable worke, they preſume very inconſiderately to ſet their hand to every great matter; but the more care and diligence they beſtow, being led with a deſire to ſhew great skill, and thinking to win honour and renown, ſo much the more they diſcover their ignorance and blockiſhneſſe, purchaſing to themſelves ſhame and infamy: For a man to know himſelfe to be ignorant, is the beſt ſcience, and ſo neceſſary for men, that without it they cannot be truly skilful; for as I ſaid before, the ignorant perſon that knoweth not himſelfe to be ſuch an one but ſuppoſeth he knoweth that which he doth not, indeed is as unteachable a beaſt as can be. There are held to be two maine defects of wit, errour and ignorance, to which all others are reduced; by ignorance we know not things neceſſary, by error we know them falſely; ignorance, is a priuation, error a poſitiue act; from ignorance comes vice, from error heriſie. Socrates who by the oracle was declared to be the wiſeſt mã*

*living was greatly commended by the Ancients, becauſe he ſaid he knew but only one thing; namely, that he was ignorant, and knew nothing. Theſe things being obſerved, I doubt not but the Artiſt may proceed in his work boldly, and with good ſucceſſe. But I know what ſome will anſwer to all this I have ſaid; they will tell me as* Phædra *did her Nurſe,* Quæ loqueris vera ſunt, ſed furor ſuggerit ſequi pejora.

*Now a word or two to the Patient: Thou ſeeſt in every Village a ſort of Mountebanks, Empericks, Quackſalvers, Paracelſians (as they call themſelves) Wizards, Alcumiſts, Poor-Vicars, caſt Apothecaries, and Phyſitians men, Barbers, and Good-wives that profeſſe great skill, go with the name of Doctor, which Title perhaps they bought at ſome beyond ſea Univerſity, where they beſtow this degree upon ſuch people for their money; the Phraſe they uſed, is,* Accipiamus pecuniam, dimittamus aſinum, *and ſo with this Title of Doctor-aſſe, away he flies into all Countries, poſſeſſing the people with ſtories and falſe tales, and leads them to the deſtruction of their bodies, if not of ſouls too, that an able Phyſitian*

ſitian or Chyrurgion who hath undergone a great deal of hardſhip to beneſit himſelfe in his Art, can ſcarcely maintain himſelf, or know who ſhall be his Patients, and theſe kind of creatures wil give a dram, and promiſe to reſtore a maidenhead, and do it without danger, make an abort if need be, keep down their paps, hinder conception, procure luſt, make them able with provocatives, and now and then ſtep in themſelves.

But beware of theſe kind of creatures, and if thou needeſt the Artiſts help, find him out by theſe Rules I have before preſcribed, and conforme thy ſelfe as much to him as is poſſible, and be content to be ruled by him, elſe all his endeavours will be to no good end. Be not too niggardly miſerable of thy purſe, or think it too much thou beſtoweſt upon thy ſelfe, for in ſeeking to ſave charges thou mayſt endanger thy health: Do not conceale thy griefe through baſhfulneſſe, but fully diſcloſe it, otherwayes thou doſt thy ſelfe great injury; have a ſtrong deſire to be cured, and a great conceit that thou ſhalt receive cure; deferre not too long before thou ſeekeſt out for help, venienti occurite morbo, for by this means many times, or through ignorance

*in not taking notice of the diſeaſe, and the danger of it, contempt, ſhamefaſtneſſe, ſupine negligence, extenuatiou, wretchedneſs, and peeviſhneſs, many undo themſelves, and often out of a fooliſh humour of ſhamefaſtneſs, they will rather dye then diſcover their diſeaſe; on the other ſide doe not entertaine that fooliſh fancy of aggravating thy griefe, that upon every ſmall paſſion, ſlight imperfection, or petty impediment, if their finger do but ake, preſently run, ride, ſend for the Doctour, and when he comes, all is not worth ſpeaking of; be conſtant to him thou beginneſt with, not changing upon with every ſlight occaſion, or diſliking him upon every toy,* Æger qui plurimos conſulit medicos plerumque in errorem ſingulorum cadit; *again,* Nihil ita ſanitatem impedit ac remediorum crebra mutatio, nec venit vulnus ad cicatricem in quo diverſa medicamenta tentantur. *I have known thoſe that have been ſo much guilty of this, that when things have not fallen out acccording to their minde, or that they have not preſent eaſe, to run to another, and to another, and they ſtill promiſe all to cure them, try a thouſand remedies,*

*remedies, and by this means they encreaſe their mallady, and make it moſt dangerous and difficult to be cured. Be not bold in trying concluſions upon thy ſelfe without a Phyſitians advice and conſent; if thou readeſt a Receit in a book makes thee believe a certain cure, yet truſt it not, for many inſtead of Phyſick, have this way taken poyſon,* Operari ex libris abſque cognitione & ſolerti ingenio periculoſum eſt.

*Think not the worſe of the Artiſt, if what he preſcribes work not an immediate effect, for divers things may hinder the operation of a well applyed medicine.* 1. *As if the Patient through the extraordinary corruption of his body, and the decay of* humidum radicale *be come to the laſt period of his life.* 2. *The Artiſt may chance to ſend his Bill to an unknown Apothecary, who through negligence or ignorance may alter the medicine.* 3. *The working of the medicine is hindered by the Patients ſtaying too long before he ſeeks for help, and ſo the diſeaſe hath got ſo much hold that it hath too much overmaſtred nature.* 4. *Becauſe the Patient obeyeth not preciſely the rules preſcribed.* 5. *Becauſe every body is not ſo fit to receive medicines at all times as*

*may*

*may happen by the evill influence of ſome ſtar, or the naturall averſneſs of the Patient. 6. The miſerableneſs, and covetouſneſs of the Patient, who thinks much to give or beſtow any thing either upon the Artiſt, or upon himſelfe, when to ſay the truth, no wages is gotten more honeſtly, nor earned more painfully. 7. Imagination as I have told, is a main matter, for the conceit and confidence of the Patient towards the Artiſt, will forward or hinder the cure of a malady. Poſſeſſe not thy ſelfe with an opinion, that many have who when they are ſick, refuſe to ſend for the help of the Artiſt, ſaying, That if their time be come they dye; that if they ſhall be ordained to cure, they ſhall be cured without the help of Art, and with* Pliny *ſay,* Omnis morbus læthalis aut curabilis in vitam deſinit aut in mortem. Utroque igitur medicina inutiles, ſi læthalis curari non poteſt, ſi curabilis non requirit medicum natura expellet. *But if this* Dilemma *ſhould hold good, God had given the medicinall knowledge in vain, had alſo created divers things in vain which is not to be diſputed, for Phyſick is* Donum Dei, *and as great as any that ever God beſtowed upon*

on man, and by it the life of man is preserved, and the radicall moisture nourished, even as the fire is encreased and nourished by adding combustible matter. I shall not inlarge my selfe in discoursing the excellency of this Art, nor which of the three is most honorable, to wit, Physick, Pharmacy, or Chyrurgery, but only adde thus much, that they are all three so depending one upon another, that they cannot be separated, and in times past they were all performed by one man, though now pride and idlenesse hath made them three Professions; yet to say truly, whosoever professeth one, must be skilfull in the other two, else he cannot perform his work aright.

Now a word or two to the Reader concerning my writing this Book, and so I shall conclude: I know I must undergoe the censures of many; some will say, Why did I publish any thing in our mother tongue concerning the art of healing, that it will not be accounted of any worth, because none will imagine that an Artist will publish his knowledge in so easie a way, that every one may be made as knowing as himselfe, and especially in this scribling Age, when there are so many Pamphlets of Physick, Surgery, Pharmacy,

Receits,

*Receits, &c. thruſt forth every day; as one very well ſayd,* Tenet inſanabile multos ſcribendi Cacoethes. *Indeed I muſt confeſſe, I do venture my credit upon a great uncertainty; but I muſt tell you, that peruſing the books that have lately iſſued into the publick; I finde them ſo poor, barren, and into nothing at all to that purpoſe, they pretend by their titles, either ſome kind of fooliſh Empericall Receits collected out of old Manuſcripts, or elſe invectives againſt the divine Art of healing, and the ſonnes thereof meerly out of a diviliſh minde, caſting baſe ſcandalous aſperſions upon that Reverend Society of Profeſſours, whereby ignorant people are extreamly abuſed; now that I might diſcover the errours and abuſes which theſe baſe Companions have hatched in theſe times, and withall conſidering that* bonum quo communius eo melius, *I have taken the pains to publiſh this Book, wherein I have plainly and truly (though briefly diſcourſed) the moſt part of the practiſe of Chyrurgery in a more eaſie and certain way then ever yet was publiſhed in the Engliſh Tongue, and that way which I myſelfe uſed for ſeven years, in theſe late unnaturall*

*Civill*

*Civill Wars, according to the method of our Ancients, not rejecting their medicines, becauſe they were old, and therefore not to be regarded, for by theſe few which I have here mentioned, being carefull and diligent, thou maiſt cure any Wound, Ulcer, or Fiſtula that is cureable by Art, without any new deviſes which many uſe, that they may be thereby counted famous, becauſe they have ſomething of their own invention which they count beyond any of* Galen *or* Hippocrates, *to the overthrow, and utter undoing of many a perſon; and therefore I do with* Dido *Queen of* Carthage, haud ignara malis miſeris ſuccurrere diſco. *But you will object, that I might as well have waved this imployment, being it is but* actum agere, *that there are divers elaborate pieces written by judicious mẽ concerning this Art, ſo that what I have writtẽ is meerly ſtoln frõ others, the cream of other mens wit, flowers taken out of other mens Gardens: Truly I cannot deny but for the moſt part it is, only give me leave with* Terẽce, Nihil dictũ quod non dictũ prius, methodus ſola artificẽ oſtẽdit, *ſaith* Weckerus, *ſo that I may juſtly ſay,* omne meũ nihil meum.

*I have laboriously collected these few flowers into one bundle, the Compoſition only mine, and after that manner as never any yet was publiſhed in Engliſh, though it is the true method of all our Ancient Artiſts.*

*As for the rudeneſſe of the language, and the ſeverall faults which ſome I know will finde with it; I anſwer onely thus, a time may come wherein I may do as much for them. Well, be it how it will, when all is done,* Laudamur ab his, culpamur ab illis: *and* Non dubito multos lectores hic fore ſtultos: *My great occaſions imploying me otherwayes, were the cauſe that,* Feci nec quod potui, nec quod volui; *howſoever let me deſire the Reader to accept of my good will, who have not written,* ad oſtentationem, *as I have before told you, and at the next impreſſion I ſhall inlarge my ſelfe to the great benefit of the diligent Artiſt.* Farewell.

From my Houſe at *Rickmerſworth* in *Hertfordſhire*, this 20. of *September*, 1651.

VADE

# VADE MECUM

## OR

## *A Companion for a Chyrurgion.*

THE Artiſt being armed with theſe and the like Inſtructions, let him bee provided with a handſome Plaiſter-Box, and Salvatory; his Inſtruments in his Plaiſter-Box kept cleane, bright, and ſharp; his Salvatory furniſhed with theſe Unguents following, and his Plaiſter-box with theſe Inſtruments, *viz.*

An Inciſion knife
A paire of Sizzers
A Spatula
2. Smal Probes
An Uvula ſpoone
A Levatory
A capital inſtrument

A ſtitching quil with three ſquare pointed needles of ſeveral ſizes, well ſet.
A Director.
A paire of Forceps.
A Spatula *Linguæ*.
A fleme.
A ſmal raſour.

His Salvatory ſhall be furniſhed with theſe Unguents following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Baſilick, | Lucatullies Balſome, |
| Arcæus liniment, | Diapompholigos, |
| Golden ointment, | Nutritum, |
| Apoſtles Ointment, | Red deſiccative. |

In time of Warre let him provide theſe Inſtruments following, which are ſeldome uſed but then.

Crowes bills, Terebellum, Catch Bullet ſtreight and crooked, Inciſion ſheeres, ſcrew, probe.

His ſtudy I would have furniſhed with theſe things following, that may be ready upon occaſion.

| | |
|---|---|
| A diſmembring knife, | A Speculum ani, |
| A Trafine, | Cauterizing irons, |
| A Hedſaw, | Large ſpatulaes, |
| A diſmembring ſaw, | Forceps for teeth, and a |
| A Speculum oris, | punch, a ſmall firing, |
| A Gliſter firing, | Diet pot, |
| A Cathæter, | Clyſter pot, |
| Cupping glaſſes, | Mortar and peſtle, |
| Bloud porrengers, | Weights and ſcales, |
| Spatula Mundana, | Searces, ſtrainers. |
| Splinters | Tape, |
| Junkes, | Tow. |

Spunges,

Spunges
Clouts
Rowlers

Thred and Needles to make rowlers.
A case of Lancets alwaies ready in his pocket.

*Emplaisters.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stictick Paracelsus | Great Diachylon with gums |
| Diacalciteos | Red lead plaister |
| Bettony plaister | Ceroneum |
| Mellilote plaister | Vigoes great basilicon |
| The lesser diachylō | Diasulphuris |
| Grisеum | Nicotian |
| Oxycroceum | Sir Philip Paris plaister. |

*Unguents.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ægyptiacum | Arregon |
| White ointment with Camphyre | Martiatum |
| | Agrippæ |
| Populeon | Tutia |
| Dialthæa | Spleen Ointment. |
| Honey and Sope | |

*Oyles of*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Roses | Rue | Amber |
| Dill | Pepper | Nut megs chim |
| Camomile | Fox | Costus |
| Wormes | Castoreum | Waxe |
| Lillies | Euphorbium | St. Johns wort comp. |
| Elder flowers | Linseed | Egges. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whelps | Bitter almonds | Bricks |
| Olives, Bayes | Vitriol | Turpentine |
| Sweet almonds | Sulphur | Spike. |
| | Antimony | |
| | Myrtels | |
| | Origanum. | |

*Waters of*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mints | Anniseeds |
| Sassafras | Cinamon |
| Holy thistle | Cælestial Water |
| Triacle | Doctor Stevens |
| Roses red, dam. | Common Lotion |
| white | Strong Lie |
| Plantaine | Vineger |
| Balme | Vineger of Roses |
| Angelica | Ver juice |
| Wormewood | Spirit of Wine. |

*Syrups of*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wormwood | Diamoron |
| Lymons | Sloes |
| Poppies | Oxymel simple |
| Roses solutive | Honey of Roses. |
| Violets | |

*Conserves of*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red Roses, Sloes | Borage flowers | Quinces |
| Rosemary flowers | Barbaries | Woodsorrel. |

*Ele-*

## Electuaries.

London Triacle
Venice Triacle
Diatessaron
Diaphenicon
Confectio Alkermes
Electuary of the Egge
Mithridate
Diacatholicon.

## Opiates.

Diascordium
Laudanum Paracelsi
Philonium Romanum, & Persicum.

## Pilles.

Aureæ { sine quibus { de Euphorbio.
Cochiæ { Ruffi

## Laxatives.

Confectio Hamech { Benedicta laxativa
Pulvis Arthreticus { Aloes Rosata
Aloes simple, Joleb.

## Simples.

Rubarbe
Polypody
Harts horne rasped
Harts horne burnt
Euphorbium
Saffron
China
Salsaparilla
Guiacum
Licorice
Juice of Licorice
Licorice powder.

French Barly
Anniseeds
Fennell seeds
Carraway seeds
Cummin seeds
Fenugreek seed
White starch
Sugar
Nutmegs
Myrrhe
Mastick
Pitch
Rosin
Turpentine

Wax, yellow and white
Harts suet
Hogs suet
*Sperma Cati*
Dragons bloud
Cantharides
Bolus
Allume
Allume burned
Linseed
White copperas
*Album Græcum*
Wheat bran
Mildest

Flower of { Beanes, Barly, Wheat }

*Corrosives.*

Trochisks of red Lead
Præcipitate
Quicksilver
*Lapis Medicamentosus*
Burnt Copperas.

*Honey.*

NExt I shall shew you how to use every severall instrument before mentioned, together with the composition of all these rehearsed medicines.

cines, with the natures, qualities, and operations of every one of them, according to the moſt approved Authors, and the beſt moderne practiſe.

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## *Certaine inſtructions concerning the uſe of ſuch inſtruments as I have mentioned in this Book.*

### *And firſt of the Inciſion knife.*

THe uſe of this inſtrument is to cut the skin or fleſh upon needfull occaſions, in paring away the putrid part of a gangrenous member, after diſmembring in making fontanella's, or iſſues, in opening apoſtemes, in ſcarifications, in uſing the cuppinglaſſe, &c.

Let this inſtrument be always kept cleane and bright, by being rubbed dry after it hath been uſed, and ſharp as any raſour. Let the Artiſt ever hide it from the Patients ſight with a cloath, and alſo all other ſharp Inſtruments, for divers reaſons.

### *Of the ordinary Sizzers.*

THe Sizzers bee very uſefull to cut cloath for Roulers, Lint, and Emplaiſters, to cut, and clip off proud fleſh, looſe skin, putrid fleſh, or ends of ſinnews.

## *Of the Spatula.*

THe Spatula is uſed to ſpread Emplaiſters, to mingle your Unguents on your palm of your hand, to cover your Pledgets, alſo to mingle and ſtirre Unguents and Emplaiſters in the compoſition; and of theſe I wiſh the Artiſt to have divers ſorts of ſeveral ſizes; of Iron and of wood kept very cleane and handſome.

## *Of the ſmall Probes.*

THe Probe cannot bee miſſing in the Chyrurgeons Plaiſter-box, for without it can nothing be done artificially. The uſe of it is to arme the eye with ſoft lints, and with the other end to ſound, or make probation of the depth of a wound: ſometime the ſmal end armed with lint, is dipped in ſome Oyle, or Liquor, and conveyed into the bottome of an Ulcer, or Fiſtula, thereby to mundifie, corrode, or heale the griefe, according as occaſion ſhal offer it ſelfe.

## *Of the Uvula Spoone.*

THis Inſtrument ſerveth to put pepper, Salt, and fine Bole in, and putting it under the Uvula, or pallate of the mouth, being fallen, and blowing the powder into the cavity behinde it thorow the hollow pipe: it alſo ſerveth to warme a medecine in, as Unguents to dip in Tents when

you

you want an ordinary ſpoone, alſo to powre ſcalding Oyle, or Liquor into a wound, whereto I do conſtantly uſe it in green wounds, as hereafter you ſhall finde in the enſuing diſcourſe of curing of wounds.

## *Of the Levatory.*

THe Levatory is a neceſſary Inſtrument to elevate a depreſſed Cranium, or Skull, but the Artiſt ſhall in no wiſe be over curious, or haſty in the uſing it; for if he ſee no evill ſymptomes appeare he may expect natures work, by which he ſhall perceive the skul depreſſed to riſe and ſcale admirably. It may alſo ſerve many times to take off a ſcale of a bone after amputation of the fingers or toes.

## *Of the ſtitching Quill and Needles.*

THeſe are inſtruments that cannot be miſſed in your Plaiſter-box; you ſhall therefore have in your ſtitching Quill at leaſt three Needles of ſeverall ſizes or bigneſſe, with ſquare points, well ſet, and ready armed with green, or red ſilk oyled, your needles alwayes kept oyled, and cleane from ruſt, in want of ſilk at any time upon neceſſity you may uſe thread, rubbing it with ſome kinde of Emplaiſter: You muſt alſo have in your ſaid ſtitching Quill a Taylors needle or two with thread to ſow your rollers & make them faſt in the rolling of wounds, fractures, or diſlocations.

*Of*

## *Of the Director.*

THe Director is an Inſtrument to guide and direct the Inciſion knife, in dilation or inlarging a wound when you are neere any veſſells. They are alſo uſed in cutting for the ſtone.

## *Of the Forceps.*

THeſe are uſed to take off Emplaiſters, Pledgets, and Tents, to take out a ſpill of a bone, to hold up any piece of ſuperfluous fleſh or skin, thereby the better to cut it with the ſizzers, or inciſion knife, to take out any thing that may chance into the eare, noſtrills, mouth, or throat, to take out a bullet lying within reach, or any thing that is offenſive in a wound, and is an Inſtrument of continual, and very neceſſary uſe in Chyrurgery.

## *Spatula Linguæ.*

THe *Spatula lingua*, or *Ipeculum linguæ* Is much like an ordinary ſpatula at one end, onely it is perforated and cut through, the better to hold the tongue down without ſlipping off; the other end is made to ſcrape the tongue that is furred in feavers, Cankers, or other affects of the mouth; it is uſed to hold downe the tongue when you inject any liquor into the throat, or apply any medicine to the mouth or throat, or when you would make inſpection

ſpection into the mouth or throat in any affects of the Uvula, or in ſquinancies, Cankers, or excoriations of the mouth or gums.

### *The Fleme,*

IS an Inſtrument uſed to open the gums, and ſeparate them from the tooth you intend to pull out, compaſſing the tooth with the round ſharp end thereof cloſe to the tooth, piercing deeper by little and little, untill you feele it as low as the jawbone: Some uſe to open a veine with this inſtrument, but for mine owne part, I doe diſallow it as very uncertaine, and dangerous for touching the Nerves, or greater veſſels.

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*Next we muſt look into the Salvatory to ſee what Unguents we have there, to declare the Compoſition of them, their Vertues and Uſes.*

### *And firſt of Baſilicon.*

BAſilicon is an Unguent uſed almoſt in all kinds of wounds, ulcers & apoſtumes, either *per ſe* or mixed with other unguẽts, for it hath the vertue to heat, humect, and mittigate pain: it digeſteth & incarnateth wounds and ulcers, and ſuppurateth apoſtumes, either hot or cold, being ſomewhat thick

ſpread

ſpread upon cloath or leather, and it mitigateth the paine thereof. It is likewiſe very fitly uſed with Præcipitate, Ægyptiacum, or any corroding medicine, making them work with more eaſe, and better mundifies: it is alſo good for burnings and ſcaldings; and is thus made.

Yellow waxe.
Fat Roſin.
Greek pitch, of each halfe a pound.
Oyle two pounds four ounces.

Melt the Roſin, and the Pitch, in the Oyle, then add the waxe and boyl them to a juſt conſiſtence.

## *Liniment of Arcæus.*

THis Arcæus Liniment is a ſovera gn balme, not to be ſufficiently commended in all wounds whatſoever, eſpecially in thoſe of the head, where it doth meerly of it ſelfe, all the intentions of healing, the Flux of bloud being firſt ſtayed; for it digeſteth, mundifieth, incarnateth, and cicatrizeth. it defendeth from accidents, and is very avodine: I have divers times applyed it mixed with other unguents to painful ulcers, and fiſtula's with good ſucceſſe: it is made as followeth.

Gum Elemni } Of each 1 ounce
Turpentine of the firre tree } and halfe.
Rammes ſuet old and tried, two ounces.
Old Hogs fat tried, one ounce.

Diſſolve

Dissolve the gum in sack, and evaporate the sack, then put in the fats, and lastly the Terebint, and mingle them well together.

## *The golden Ointment.*

THis unguent is used to incarne wounds, and ulcers, being first mundified, and it is a most precious balme to heale them; it is a good healer of burnings and scaldings, the fire first taken out; the composition is as followeth.

Yellow waxe, one pound.
Oyle, two pounds and halfe.
Turpentine, two ounces.
Rosin of the Pine-tree, Colophony. } Of eace one ounce and halfe.
Frankinsence, Masticke. } Of each one ounce.
Saffron, one dramme.

Dissolve the mastick in Sack, then put in the Oyle, Rosin, Colophony, and Frankinsence, and when they are well melted scrape in the Wax, melt that, and then add the Turpentine, and lastly the Saffron when you take it off.

## *Unguent Apostoloruin.*

WEE commonly use this unguent to cleanse and scoure foule ulcers and fistula's, and to make a good ground for healing; it abateth spongeous flesh, and is of temperature hot and dry,

dry; and is made as followeth.

R. Turpentine, Rosin, White waxe, Ammoniack } Of each foureteen drammes.
Long Aristolochy, Male Frankinsence, Bdellium } Of each six drammes.
Myrrhe, Galbonum — Of each halfe an ounce.
Oppoponax, Verdigreace — Of each two dramms.
Litharge — Nine drammes.
Oyle, If it be Summer, two pounds,
If Winter, three pounds.

Vinegar as much as will suffice to dissolve the *Ammoniacum*, *Galbanum*, and *Oppoponax*.

Make the Ointment according to Art.

## *Lucatullies Balsome.*

IT is good for burnes, inflammations, fresh wounds, ulcers, fistulaes, being powred in scalding hot; for so I use it to incarne fresh wounds. In bruises, ulcers of the reines, stone in the kidneyes, or bladder, with difficulty of making water, I use to give one dramme in Sack for bruises, in white wine for the stone: it is made as followeth.

R. Oyle, one pound and halfe.
Spanish wine, one pound.

Boyle them to the consumption of halfe the Sacke, then scrape in

White

White waxe, three ounces.

Boyle them untill all the wine be consumed: take it from the fire and put in

Venice Turpentine washed in Rose-water six ounces.

Boyl them a little, then take them from the fire, and sprinkle then in halfe an ounce of red sanders in powder, and stir it untill it be cold, lest the Sanders lye in the bottome.

## *Unguent* Diapompholigos.

IS good to heale painefull ulcers in any part of the body, especially of the yard, or betwixt glans and preputium, as also any fretting, or painfull ulcers of the leggs, or else where. It is very much used before all other unguents against all virulent, painefull, and corrosive ulcers. In *Noli me tangere* in the face, it hath been well experienced, and is very usefull in divers occasions: it is made as followeth:

Oyle of Roses, sixteen ounces.

Juice of Nightshade, six ounces.

Boyle them untill the juice be consumed: then adde

White waxe, five ounces.

Ceruse washed, two ounces:

Lead burnt and washed
Pompholix prepared
Pure Frankinsence
} Of each one ounce.

Make

Make them into the forme of an Unguent according to Art.

## Unguent *Nutritum*, or *Triapharmacum*.

THis unguent is used in curing Erysipila's, excoriations, or bladderings of the skin, and such as are called the shingles. It is good to take out the fire in burnings and scaldings, and it hindreth the falling downe of any moist humour to any ulcer in any part of the body, being spread upon cap paper thin, and laid over the whole distempered part; also against any slight scabbinesse or itching humour whencesoever it is. It is an especiall good defensative against any scalding, or vicious humour flowing to any ulcer; I do often mix it with other unguents in curing ulcers, the composition is as followeth,

Litharge of gold, searced very fine, half a pound.
Oyle of Roses, one pound.
Wine vinegar, four ounces.

Put the Litharge into a morter, powre into it now a little Oyle, then a little Vinegar, working them up and downe very well, untill the Litharge hath drunk up all the liquor, and come to the consistence of an Oyntment, and white.

## *Deficcativum rubrum*,

IS used to dry up and siccatrize ulcers, that by reason of their moysture are hard to siccatrize;

it

it is uſed ſpread on Lint, either by it ſelfe, or mixed with a little Diapompholigos: it is thus made.

Oyle of Roſes Omphacine, one pound and halfe.
White Waxe, five ounces.

Melt them together, and put them into a leaden mortar, and ſprinkle into them.

Earth of Lemnos or bole armeny } Of each foure
*Lapis* Calaminaris finely beaten. } ounces.
Litharge of gold,
Ceruſſe, of each three ounces.
Camphyre, one Dramme.

Work them all very well together in the mortar to the forme of an unguent.

Theſe are for the Salvatory; next I ſhall ſhew you the making of the Emplaiſters, and then take the reſt in order.

## *Emplaiſters.*

### *And firſt of* Sticticum Paracelſi.

IT is an admirable Emplaiſter for the curing wounds and ſtabbes, and alſo in the cure of all dangerous wounds whatſoever: it hath the precedence aſwell for contuſed wounds; as inciſed; for it aſſwageth pain, defendeth from accidents, diſcuſſeth, mollifieth, attracteth, incarneth, digeſteth, conſolidates, and is good for any old ache, proceeding of a cold cauſe; it is eſpeciall good for ulcers

on the legges, or elſe where, in any part of the body. It is very excellent in wounds of the head: it ſeparateth the foule from the good fleſh, as I have experienced in members amputated in the putride part, and hinders the growth of that which is naught.

It is a ſure remedy for cut nerves, or bruiſed.

It drawes out iron, wood, or lead from wounds being only layd upon them.

It cures the biting and ſting of venemous beaſts, and drawes out the poyſon.

It maturates apoſtumes of any ſort, being layd upon them.

It is an eſpecial remedy againſt cancers, fiſtula's, ſcrophula, *Ignem Perſicum*.

It eaſeth all paines of wounds or ſtrokes.

It is good for ruptures.

Where the head is inflated ſhave away the hairs, and lay on this Emplaiſter and it cures it.

It eaſeth the paines of the back being applyed.

It will laſt in full force at leaſt fifty years: the compoſition which I uſe is thus made.

Red Lead
*Lapis* Calminaris. } Of each halfe a pound.
Litharge of gold
and ſilver, } Of each three ounces.
Oyl of Olives, and Linſeed, of each 1 l. and halfe.
Oyle of Bayes, halfe a pound.
Wax, Colophony, of each one pound.

Vernicis

Vernish, Turpentine, of each halfe a pound.

Oppoponax
Galbanum
Sagapenum
Ammoniacū
Bdellium
} Of each three ounces.

Yellow Amber
Olibanum
The best mirrhe
Aloes Epatick
Aristolochy long and round,
} Of each one ounce.

Night Mummie
Loadstone, bloudstone,
} Of each one ounce and halfe.

White and red Corall
Mother of Pearle
Dragons bloud
Sealed earth
White Copperas.
} Of each one ounce.

Flowers of Antimony, two Drammes.
Crocus Martis, as much.
Camphire, one ounce,

*The manner of preparing it is thus.*

THE five gummes must bee steeped in Vineger, melted, and the Vinegar evaporated, and the gummes strayned through a pretty thick canvas, then boyled againe, and againe strained; and becouse of the dregges

which will be ſtrained out, therefore muſt the doſe of your gummes be increaſed: being thus uſed, let them be put into a cleane pan, upon a gentle fire, untill they be thick.

Put your Linſeed oyle and Sallet oyle into another pan and put to them the litharge of gold and ſilver, and let them boyle ever ſtirring them, untill the oyle be coloured, then put in the Calaminaris in powder, and a little after add the red lead working them together for almoſt two houres, and untill they be almoſt boyled enough, which you may prove by putting a drop upon your naile, and if it congeale and run not abroad, then it is enough.

Then add the Verniſh, oile of bayes, waxe, and colophony, and when they be all well mixed, and melted, then warme your pan with the gummes and preſently powre into it all that is in the ſecond pan, ſtirring it very faſt, that it may incorporate as it runnes into the gummes, and let your pan ſtand all this while on warme coales, but beware of boyling, for then your gummes will goe one way, and your oyles another: afterwards put in the powders by degrees, ſtill ſtirring it for about an houre. Laſtly, adde your Camphyre diſſolved in oyle of Juniper; if it be to be had, then put in a little more waxe and Colephony.

You ſhall know when it is boyled enough, by putting a ſticke with ſome drops of the Emplaſter on it into cold water; if it be ſoft and ſticke to

thy fingers, then it must be boyled longer, until it wax harder. Then take it from the fire, and poure it into a great vessel full of faire water, and work it out with your hands anointed with the oyls of camomile, roses, juniper, earth-wormes, Hipericon, of each a like quantity mingled together, work it thus about three or foure houres, and make it up in rowles, and keep them in soft leather.

In the composition of this Emplaister, you shall according to *Paracelsus*, observe three intentions: *viz.*

1. The healing by reason of the waxe and Colophony.

2. The taking away of accidents, which is by gummes: *viz.* Oppoponax, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Bdellium, Ammoniacum.

3. The putrifaction (for there is no wound without accidents, but is subject to putrifaction, as wormes, and evill flesh growing up) which is taken away, and hindred by those things which do so greatly consolidate, as the Mastick, myrrhe, and the like.

4. That the part be preserved from filth, scabs, dry scales, cramp, convulsion, stupor, and the like accidents, which is done through the strength of the minerals, to wit the Litharge, red Lead, Antimony, Ceruse, Marchasite, Calaminaris, and the like. And so much concerning *Stibium Paracelsi*.

## Diacalciteos or Diapalma,

IS an Emplaister that mitigateth paine, and is a good defensitive against all venemous humours, and is used last in wounds, and ulcers, to induce a cicatrice, which it is very good for; also it hath a very good quality to asswage the pain in the small of the back, proceeding from distempered kidneyes comming of a hot cause, as well concerning the stone, and gravell, as in the gonorrhea: and dissolved or relented with oyle of Roses, or elders, or of linseed, it is a very good medicine to heale burnings and scaldings.

I douse it in fractures after the first opening, covering the member at least two hands breadth upon the fracture, with the Emplaister spread upon cloath, and in great inflamation in summer time, I do dissolve it in oyle of Roses, and so apply it to the fracture: it is thus made.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Hogs fat fresh and old, and cleansed from the skins. | Two pounds. |
| Old Oyle, Scumme of silver, beate and searced, | Of each three pounds. |
| Chalcis burned and powdered, | foure ounces. |

Make it after this manner.

First boyle the Litharge, Oyle, and Fat, a good while, ever stirring it with an oaken stick newly cut, and the skin peeled off, and when it is growne thick

thicke, then take it from the fire and put it in the white vitrioll in want of true Chalcites and work and incorporate them well together, and thou shalt have a good Emplaister, which must be cooled, and made up in rowles.

## *Emplaister of Bettony,*

IS an especial plaister for wounds in the head.

It is good in green wounds and ulcers in any part of the body.

It mitigateth inflamation.

It detergeth, agglutinateth, and incarneth, and also cicatrizeth: and is thus made:

R. Juice of bettony, Plantaine, and Smallage. } Of each one pound.

Waxe, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine. } Of each halfe a pound.

Boyle the Wax and Rosin in the juices, alwayes stirring them untill the juices be wasted, then adde the Terebint and Pitch, incorporating them well by stirring.

## *Emplaistrum* Griseum, *or of* Lapis Calaminaris.

THis Emplaister I do commonly use in healing Ulcers, which are hard to be cicatrized, and

it is marvellous good in curing Buboes, as wel Veneriall as Peſtilential. It is alſo the moſt incarnative of any Emplaiſter that is in vſe, The compoſition is after this manner.

R. *Lapis* calaminar. prepared, one ounce.
Litharge, two ounces.
Ceruſſe, halfe an ounce.
Tutty, one dramme.
Turpentine ſix drammes.
White wax, one ounce and halfe.
Harts ſuet, two ounces.
Choice frankinſence, five drammes.
Maſtick, three drammes.
Myrrhe, two drammes.
Camphyre, one dramme and halfe.
Wax and Harts ſuet, as much as will ſerve of each to reduce the reſt of the ingredients into forme of an Emplaiſter.

## *Of the Mellilot Emplaiſter.*

THis Emplaiſter is good in green wounds, for it draweth, and healeth well; alſo it attracteth and bringeth forward a cold apoſtume, and is made of the juice of Mellilot, Camomile, and Wormewood; with Roſin, Turpentine and Wax, and is an eſpeciall ſecret, and the beſt, and onely beſt thing I ever knew in curing kybed heeles, and chilblaines, either broken or before they are broken; I do uſe it often upon gun-ſhot wounds to keep

the

the orrifice open, and to warme and comfort the part.

## Of Diachylon parvum.

THis Emplaister is very good to dissolve schirrhous tumours of the Liver, spleen, reins, belly, or else where. as the composition will shew, being all of mollifying and discussing ingredients; it serveth generally for hot or cold causes, but chiefly for hot. It is much used to womens breasts in childbed, when they desire to dry up their milke, being spread upon linnen cloath, and applyed over all the breast, and towards the arm-pit. It is thus compounded.

R. The mucilage of Fænugreek-seed, Linseed, and March-mallow roots. } Of each one pound.
Cleare old oyle, three pounds.
Lytharge, one pound and halfe.

Let the Litharge be finely beaten, and put to the Oyle, and boyled with a gentle fire, stirring it well with a Splatter, until they bee well mixed, take them from the fire and let them coole a while, then powre into the pan your mucilages, and mingle them well, and boyl them to an Emplaister of good consistence.

Dyachilon

## Dyachilon magnum, *with gummes*,

THis Dyachilon dissolveth, maturateth, and mollifieth hardnesses, and is principally good in apostumes; and is compounded after this manner:

R. Litharge of gold finely searced, one pound.

Oyles of Ireos, Annise, Camomile } Of each eight ounces.

The mucilages of marsh-mallow roots, of Linseed, and Fenugreek seed, Raisons, Fat figs, Ising-glasse, Juice of Ireos, And sea onion, Eosypus, or Oyle of sheeps feet } of each 12 drams and a halfe.

Turpentine, three ounces.

Rosin of the pine, Yellow wax } Of each two ounces.

Mingle them and make up your Emplaister, S. a. then R. these gumms following:

Bdellium, Sagapenum, Ammoniacum } Of each one ounce.

Dissolve

Dissolve the gummes in Wine, straine them, and boyle them to the thickneſſe of honey, and put them to the aforesaid lump of Emplaister: and so you have *Dyachilon magnum cum gummis.*

## Emplastrum Oxycroceum,

IS anodine, attracting, mollifying and comforting; asswageth paines of the Gout proceeding of a cold cause, and is good in cold aches, and by the attracting vertue it hath it draweth out vapours *per poros cutis*, or the sweat vents in the skin, whereby it often unladeth the body of vicious and naughty humours, which otherwise might endanger the Patient. It is thus made:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Saffron<br>Ship pitch<br>Colophoniæ<br>Wax. | Of each foure ounces. |
| Turpentine<br>Galbanum<br>Ammoniacum<br>Myrrhe<br>Olibanum<br>Mastick. | Of each one ounce and three drammes. |

Compound it after this manner: first melt your Wax, Colophony and Turpentine together, then take it from the fire, and put in the Pitch while it is yet hot, then adde your Galbanum Ammoniacum,

cum, Frankinscence and Myrrh dissolved in vineger; next put in your Mastick in fine powder, and lastly your Saffron steeped in vineger and powdred; and so make your Emplaister according to Art.

*Emplastrum de minio.*

THis red Lead Plaister discussеth humours, asswageth paines, mollifieth, repelleth; and is commonly used upon wounds and ulcers to further good healing, and induce a cicatrize; it is used in bruised and wrenched joynts, if you use Mr. GALES composition which I have made use of severall times, and also both to mundifie, incarnate and cicatrize.

The composition of the ordinary Minium Plaister sold in shops is as followeth.

R. Red lead, nine ounces.
Oyle of Roses, one pound and halfe.
White wine Vineger, six ounces.

Boyl them to the just consistence of an Emplaister, let your red Lead be beaten, and searced very fine, boyle your Oyle and vineger together til halfe the vineger be wasted, then put in your Minium, and boyle it till the vineger be quite consumed, and the Plaister look blackish.

It is also prepared without Vineger in this manner.

R.

R. Red lead one pound.
Oyl of Roſes one pound and half.
Wax four ounces.

Firſt put your oyle on the fire with your Minium finely powdred, boyling it with ſtirring until the colour change to blackiſh, then ſlice in the Wax, and boyl it to the juſt conſiſtence.

The other of Vigoe is thus:

R. Oyl Roſes of the beſt, one pound and halfe.
Oyl of Myrtels } Of each foure ounces.
Unguent populeon. }
Hens fat two ounces.
Weathers ſuet }
Cowes ſuet } Of each halfe a pound.
Hogs fat ſeven ounces,
Litharge of gold and ſilver, 3. ounces and halfe.
Ceruſſe foure ounces.
Red lead three ounces.
Turpentine ten ounces.
Wax as much as ſhall ſuffice.

Melt all your fats in your Oyles, then put in your minerals finely ſearced, and boyle them until they begin to turne blackiſh, then adde your Turpentine and Populeon, and laſtly ſcrape in your Wax and boyle it up.

## *Emplaiſtrum Ceroneum.*

THis Emplaiſter is very good againſt any griefe of the ſhoulders, or breaſt; it eaſeth the Liver, Spleen,

Spleene, and guts, helpeth the three sorts of Dropsies; cures the paines of the upper guts, and the extreame fits of the Collick; comforts the reines, and bladder, applyed to the loynes and breast often, it amendeth the distempers of them, it availeth much in the griefs of the matrix; it helps the gowt, Sciatica, and pain in the joynts; apply it to the stomack of those that have cold feavers, and it helps them; it cures the bitings of mad Dogs, and the stingings of Serpents, Snakes, or other venomous creatures; and is made as followeth:

R. Pitch pulled from old ships } Of each seven
Yellow wax unwashed, } drammes.
Sagapenum — six drammes.
Ammoniacum }
Turpentine }
Colophony } Of each foure drammes.
Saffron. }
Aloes }
Male frankinsence } Of each three drammes.
Myrrhe. }
Styrax calamite }
Mastick. }
Oppoponax }
Galbanum } Of each two drammes.
Allume }
Fœnugreek seed. }
Dregs of liquid Styrax.
Bdelium, of each one dramme.
Lytharge, halfe a dram.

The

The manner of compounding I need not set down, because there is not any ingredient in this, nor any the ensuing Emplaisters which is not, repeated in the former *Recipes*, with the ordering of them severally.

## *Basilicon magnum* Vigo.

THis Emplaister of Vigo I have found singular for fresh cuts, and very incarnative in Ulcers, and all sorts of wounds; and is good in fractures after the seventh day, and is made as followeth:

R. Hogs fat
Calves suet
Weathers suet. } of each halfe a pound.
Goat suit.
Earth wormes prepared
Ship pitch
Rosin of the pine. } of each two ounces.
Oyle of Roses. } eight ounces.
Juice of Yarrow,
And Woodbine. } of each three ounces.
Leavs and seeds of St. Johns Wort. } Of each one handfull.

Seeth them until the Juices be wasted, then straine them and put them to the liquor.

Red lead } Of each 1. ounces
Sealed earth finely beaten. } and halfe.
Litharge of gold and silver. } Of each three ounces and halfe.

Of

Of the best Turpentine, six ounces.
Mastick powdred, ten drams.
White wax, as much as will suffice.

And boyle it to an Emplaister, or cerot, which you will, for indeed VIGO calls it a cerot, but I use to put in as much wax as will make it an Emplaister.

## *Emplaistrum Diasulphuris.*

THe Emplaister Diasulphuris is most excellent in the cure of al ulcers, of what sort soever, and is made as followeth:

R. Oyl of Sulphure, three ounces.
Wax, halfe an ounce.
Colophony three drammes.
Myrrhe, as much in weight as all the rest.

Melt the Waxe and Colophony in the Oyle, and mix them well, then sprinkle in your Myrrhe finely powdered, and boyle them with a gentle fire, ever stirring it with a spatula untill they are well mingled, then take it from the fire and make it up.

## *Emplaistrum necotiani.*

THis Emplaister is hot and dry, it digesteth, resolveth, and dryeth up humors that are cold, moist, thick, and clammy; in the Schrophula, and other hard tumors springing from a cold cause; it mightily softens and resolves the Strumæ, and all other hard tumours having their beginning from cold

cold humours. The compoſition follows:

℞ The juice of the greateſt nicotion, half a pound
The juice of the great pontick Wormewood three ounces.
Oyles of Hypericon, Ireos and Elder, Of each one ounce and half.
Leaves of great pontick wormwood, Prunellæ, Mathiolus, great Scrophulary, of each one handfull. White wine, one ounce and halfe.

Boil them altogether to the conſumption of almoſt all the wine, and juices in a veſſell of braſſe, always ſtirring it with a wooden ſpatula, then ſtraine it in a preſſe, then melt together theſe things following.

Yellow wax, four ounces.
Goats ſuet, Turpentine, of each two ounces.
Maſtick, Myrrh, Frankinſcence, Of each one ounce finely powdred.

and put them all together to the other liquor, and boyle them a little, then coole it, and make it up.

*Sir* Phillip Paris *his Emplaiſter.*

THis Emplaiſter is excellent for divers things, if you lay it upon the ſtomack it provoketh appetite, and taketh any griefe from the ſame; layd to the belly, it eaſeth the Collick ſpeedily; laid to the reines it ſtoppeth the bloudy flux, running of the reines, heat of the kidneys and weakneſſe of the back; it healeth ſwellings, aches, bruiſes; it breaketh fellons, and apoſthumes, and

healeth them; it draweth out humours without breaking the skin: it healeth the diseases of the fundament: layd upon the head it helpeth the headach, uvula, and eyes: layd to the belly, it provoketh the monthes; and apteth the matrice for conception. The composition is as followeth:

R. Common oyl, two pounds.
Red lead, } Of each one pound
Ceruse, } beaten small.
Castell soap, twelve ounces.

Incorporate these well together in an earthen pan, well glased before you put them to boyle, then put them upon a gentle fire of coales for one houre, ever stirring it with a spatula, then encrease fire till the red turne grayish, continuing your stirring, drop a little upon a trencher, if it cleave not thereto, then it is enough; dip linnen cloathes therein and smooth them with a sleek-stone, the rest make up in rolles; it will last twenty years.

Let the Artist observe a true boyling of all Emplaisters; for over much boyling not onely makes the Emplaister too hard, but also evaporates the vertues of divers ingredients: likewise, too little boyling doth not incorporate them, neither will they stick upon the place, besides the inconvenience of carrying them; let all your gummes in any Emplaister be finely powdered, dissolved in sack or Vineger, and strained through a canvas and the vineger or sack evaporated at the fire, and then put

to

to the reſt; where turpentine or ſaffron are added it muſt be when the reſt are boyled enough, giving them but two or three walmes after you have put them in; and with thoſe Emplaiſters which I have here ſet downe, you need not feare to dreſſe any wound whether inciſed or contuſed, or any ulcer of what ſort ſoever.

Next I ſhall ſhew you what oyles and unguents it is needfull to have in readines for ſtore, and how you ſhall make them, and they are theſe.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ungoentum | Ægyptiacum | Arregon, |
| | Album camphoratũ, | Martiatum, |
| | Populeon, | Agrippa, |
| | Mel ſaporis, | Tutia, |
| | Dialthæa, | Splenetieum. |

## *And firſt of* Ægyptiacum.

THis unguent doth ſcoure and mundifie all rotten ulcers, and is beſt uſed ſcalding hot, for then the uſual paine and corroſion it procureth will be the ſooner paſt over; in like manner, it is to be uſed in any venemous wounds made either with poyſoned ſhot or bit with madde dogs, or any other venemous creature, or in great contuſed wounds, wherein for preventing them from the feare of a ganigrene it excelleth; it ſerveth alſo to be uſed alone, or mixed with any lotion for ulcers of the mouth or throat, eſpecially in the ſcurvy.

This unguent drieth vehemently, and is abſterſive: of temperament hot and dry, and is made as followeth:

℞. Verdigreaſe, five drams.
Hony, fourteen drams.
Strong Vineger, ſeven drams.

Boyle them altogether to an Oyntment thick and red.

## *Album Camphoratum.*

THe White Ointment with Campheire is good to coole and heale any hot moiſt Puſtles; it cureth excoriation of the skin in any place, but chiefly in the yard, betwixt *glans* and *præputium*; it alſo healeth burnings and ſcaldings very well, and is good to be applied to any painfull ulcer, for it aſſwageth pain, and healeth well; it is cold, anodine, molificative, and attractive. It is made as followeth:

℞. Oyle of Roſes, nine ounces.
Good Ceruſſe waſhed in Roſe-water, 3 ounces.
White Wax, two ounces.

Make it into an Oyntment according to Art, if you will have it with Camphire, then adde to this proportion of Camphire two drams.

## *Unguentum Populeon.*

THis Oyntment ſerveth well to aſſwage the pains of the Scurvy, by annoynting the parts grieved

grieved therewith, it asswageth paine in any part of the body, and it easeth the dolour of a caustick medicine by being applyed cold upon a Pledget to the place grieved: it procures sleep in Feavers, if you annoynt the temples, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet therewith; it is cold and moyst, and is made as followeth.

℞. Buds of Popular tree fresh gathered, one pound and halfe.

New Hogs Lard unsalted, three pounds.

Beat the buds, and macerate them in the grease untill such time as you may get these herbs following

Leaves of black Poppy,
Mandrake,
Tops of Brambles,
Leaves of Henbane,
Night-shade,
Lettuce,
Prickmadam,
House-Leek,
Violets,
Navelwort,
Bur, of each three ounces.

Beat them all and mingle them with the fat, and buds, and so let them stand ten dayes, then powre to them a pint of Rose-water, and boyle them with a gentle fire untill the water and all the Liquor be consumed; coole it a little, and straine it, and if need be boyle it againe untill it come to an Oint-

ment. In want of Mandrake take a double quantity of Henbane.

## *Unguentum Dialthæa.*

THE Unguent of Dialthæa, or Marshmallows is good against all paines of the breast, of a cold cause, and against the Plurisie; it warmeth, mollifieth, and comforteth all parts of the body, which are evill disposed through cold infirmities; it is good against stiffnes, and pains in the joynts in the Scurvy. It is good for our Nerves, paines in the sides, and hardnes of the sinnews, and is resolutive: and is thus made.

℞. Roots of Marshmallows, two pounds.
Linseeds,
Fænugreek, of each one pound.
Pulpe of Sea-Onion, halfe a pound.
Oyle, foure pounds.
Wax, one pound.
Turpentine,
Gum of Ivy,
Galbanun,
Colophony,
Rosin, } Of each two ounces.
of each half a pound.

Let the Roots be well washed and bruised, as also the Fenugreek-seed, Linseed, and Sea Onion, and then put them to macerate for three dayes in eight pounds of water, the fourth day boyle them, and strain out the Mucilago or thick slime, and then,

℞. of this Muſcilage, two pounds.
And boyle it with the Oyle, until the juice be conſumed, then put in the Wax, Roſin, and Colephony, and when they are melted, adde your Turpentine, laſtly, your Galbanum and Gum of Ivy diſſolved in Vinegar, muſt be put in, and ſo boyle them all a little, then take it from the fire and ſtir it untill it be almoſt quite cold, that all may well be incorporated together.

## *Mel Saponis.*

THis is made of Hony and Sope mixed together of each equall parts, and is applyed for the firſt medicine to burnings or ſcaldings to take out the fire, and is for that purpoſe exceeding good.

## *Unguentum Arregon.*

THis Oyntment is called one of the foure hot Oyntments, and is generally good againſt all cold affects of the outward parts of the body; it much warmeth, and comforteth the ſinnewes; it is good againſt Convulſions, and Cramps; it is good to annoynt the ridge bone of the back, and the parts neare the Kidneys againſt the pains thereof, and alſo to annoynt the ſtomack and belly, upon any could grief; it is alſo good to annoynt the body of them which have the quartane Feaver, the falling ſickneſs, the pains of the joynts, and the like cold diſeaſes: and is thus made:

R. Rosemary
Marjerome
Mother time
Rue
Roots of Cuckoe-pint,
Roots of wild cucumber.
} Of each four ounces and half.

Bay leavs
Sage
Savine
Briony rooots
Fleabane.
} Of each foure ounces.

Laurell, nine ounces.
Leaves of wilde cucumber.
Nep. of each halfe a pound.

Let all these be gathered in the month of May; and wel cleanſed, and beat them greene, and macerate them seven dayes in six pound of the best oyle and one pint of *Aqua vitæ*, then boyle them until they be shrunk, and the water consumed, then straine the Oyle in the which you shal melt these things following.

Wax, fifteene ounces.
Bears greaſe,
Oyl of Bayes, of each three ounces.
Oyle of Musk, halfe an ounce.
Oyle of Peeter one ounce,
Butter, foure ounces.

Work these well altogether, then strow into them these powders following.

Mastick

Maſtick
Olibanum
Pellitory
Euphorbiū
Gingar
Pepper.
} Of each one ounce.

Theſe being all finely powdred, muſt bee ſprinkled into the former, and ſo reduced into the forme of an unguent.

## *Unguentum Martiatum.*

THis Unguent as it is compoſed of many ingredients, ſo it is good for many griefes: for it diſcuſſeth cold cauſes in the head, ſinewes, and joints; it removeth paine from the breaſt, and ſtomacke proceeding from cold, it prevaileth againſt convulſions, it helpeth the reſolution of the ſinews, dead palſie, and the hip-gout, the gout in the hands or feet, and other joints of the body; it mollifieth hard puſtles, and tumors in the fleſh; it aſſwageth the hard ſwellings of the liver and ſpleene, eaſeth the paine in the ſmall guts, and cureth the ach in the reines, and is chiefly uſed in dropſies, and affects of the ſpleene: and is thus made.

R. Bay leaves, Roſemary. } Of each eight ounces.
Rue, ſeven ounces.
Tamariſk, ſix ounces.

Dancwort,

| | |
|---|---|
| Danewort | Pimpinell |
| Marjerome | Agrimony |
| Savine | Wormwood |
| Water-mintes | Primroſes |
| Sage | Our ladies herb |
| Baſil | Tops of Elder |
| Poly mountaine | Orpine |
| Calamint | Houſeleek |
| Mugwort | Yarrow |
| Enula Campane | Germander |
| Bettony | Centaury |
| Brank urſine | Great plantaine |
| Clivers | Strawbery leaves |
| Winde-flower or Pellitory of the wall. | Smiths baum Cinque foyle. |

Of each of theſe four ounces and halfe.

Roots of Marſh mallows,
Cummin ſeed,
Myrrhe.
} Of each 3. ounces.

Fenugreek, one ounce and halfe.
Seed of the great nettle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Violets | Valerian the greater |
| Red poppy | Moſchata |
| Horſe mint | Woodſorrell |
| Garden mint. | Harts tongue |
| Sorrell | Oxe eye |
| Venus haire | Southernwood |
| Woodbine | Harts marrow |

Cardus

Cardus, Styrax calamite, of each half an ounce;
Butter, ten drammes.
Beares fat
Hens fat
Mastick
Frankinsence, of each one ounce.
Nard oyle, two ounces.
Wax, two pounds.

Your herbs being all fresh shall be shred, and infused seven dayes in eight pound of Oyle, and odoriferous wine, on the eighth day boyle them to the consumption of the Wine, coole it a little and straine it; then put in againe your oyle into the pan and heat it on the fire gently, and being pretty warme put into it your butter, suet, fats, oyle, and wax, next your storax dissolved in Wine, and a little Turpentine mingled with it, then powder your Mastick, Myrrhe, and Frankinsence, and sprinkle them into the rest, then mingle and incorporate them all well together with a spatula, and put them up.

## *Unguentum Agrippæ.*

THis Oyntment is good against the Dropsie, affects of the Spleen, and paine in the belly; it doth mollifie, attenuate, divide, and dissipate *Oedemata corporis*, as saith PHILLIP BARROVV; it is good in old affects of the sinnews, easeth paine of the kidneys, and by annoynting looseth the belly. It is thus made;

R. Roots

R. Rootes of Briony, two pounds.
Rootes of wild Cucumber, one pound.
Scales of ſea onyon, halfe a pound.
Freſh rootes of Oris, three ounces.
Roots of male Fern }
Danewort, } of each two ounces.
Aron. }

Beat them all freſh, and ſteep them in foure pound of white ſweet Oyle the ſpace of ſix or eight daies, then boyle them with a gentle fire, untill the roots begin to ſhrink, then ſtraine them, and put to your oyle of white wax ſix ounces, and melt them together to the conſiſtence of an unguent.

## *Unguentum Tutiæ.*

THis ointment is a good dryer, and is uſed in diſtillations of the eyes, and is aſtringent, cooling, ſtopping, and filling up. It is thus made.

R. Tutty ſtone, prepared two ounces.
Calaminaris ſtone often burned and quenched in plantain water } one ounce.
Powder them very fine, then take
Hogs fat, one pound and halfe.

Waſh it in Roſe water three or foure times, then put it into your powders, and worke them well together to an ointment. Inſtead of hogs greaſe you may make the oyntment with unguent of Roſes, and that will be the beſt.

*Unguentum Splenicum,*

IS uſed in affects of the Spleen, and very neceſſary to be in readineſs, and is made as followeth:

Rx. Oyle of Capers, one ounce.
Oyle of Lillies, and
Camomile,
Freſh Butter,
Juice of Briony, and
Sow-bread, of each halfe an ounce.

Boyle them to the conſumption of the Juices, and then adde theſe things following.

Ammoniacum diſſolved in Vineger, two drams
Hens fat, (and a halfe.
Marrow of Calves legs,
Oeſypus, of each halfe an ounce.
The bark of the roots of Tamariſk, and Capers,
Ceterach,
Roots of Fearn, of each one dram.
Powder of the ſeeds of *Agnus caſtus*,
and Broome, of each one ſcruple.

Wax, as much as will ſerve to make them up into the form of an Unguent.

Theſe are all Unguents very neceſſary for a Surgeon to have continually in ſtore, for with theſe he may be able through his own practice to dreſs any wound, from the firſt to the laſt. Next we will look what Oyles are fitting to be had, and thoſe I conceive may be ſuch as follow, that is,

Oyle

## *Oyle of Roſes.*

THis Oyle is anodine, and doth refrigerate, and corroborate, and therefore is good againſt hot Diſeaſes a Eryſepilas &c. alſo with *Mel Roſarum*, it is a good balme for wounds in the head, and elſewhere, and hath divers other worthy uſes in Chyrurgery, and is thus made.

℞. Oyle Olive, one pound.

In the which you ſhall infuſe foure ounces of red Roſes (gathered, blowne and ſtamped in a morter) in a glaſſe veſſel, and ſet them in the Sun for ſeven or eight dayes; then boyle it a little, and ſtraine it, and adde as many more Roſes, and Sunne and ſtraine them as you did the former, ſhaking them every day; do thus three ſeverall times, but let the laſt infuſion ſtand forty days in the Sun, and then you may either ſet them up ſo, or ſtrain them out which you will.

## *Oyle of Dill.*

IS anodine and comforting, it concocteth crude tumours, cauſeth ſleep, mitigateth the headach, refreſheth the wearied members, ſtrengtheneth the ſinnews, diſcuſſeth wind, is profitable for Convulſions, and aſſwageth aches, eaſeth pains, and hath many other good uſes: and is thus made.

℞. Oyle Olive, one pound.

Flowers and leaves of Dill, four ounces.

Make

Make three ſeverall infuſions, as you did your Roſes, to the laſt infuſion you ſhall put four ounces of the juice of Dill, and boyle the Oyle gently untill the juice be conſumed.

## *Oyle of Camomile.*

OYle of Camomile reſolveth moderately, and calefieth by annoynting the parts grieved; it is good for the Collick, Stone, wearineſs, and for Aches, Feavers, and for all other things with the former; it is alſo very convenient in Clyſters for all gripings and torſions of the guts, and yieldeth great comfort to the intrayles by the good odour and warmth thereof. It is made by infuſion forty dayes, with the flowers and Oyle olive, as before you did your Dill.

## *Oyle of Worms.*

THis Oyle of Earth worms helpeth the aches of the joynts, in any part of the body, and doth ſtrengthen and comfort well the ſinnews weakned and payned; and is good againſt Convulſions and Cramps, and is alſo a good balme for wounded ſinnews, and is made as followeth.

℞. Earth worms, halfe a pound.

Waſh them well in white Wine, and then put to them,

Common Oyle, two pounds.
Wine, eight ounces.

Boyle

Boyle them in a well glaſed Veſſel, untill the wine be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and put it up.

## *Oyle of Lillies.*

THis Oyle doth moderately warm, and reſolve, aſſwageth paine, mollifieth hard tumors, doth much mitigate the violence of diſeaſes, and is very effectuall againſt paines of the breſt and ſtomacke, and allayeth all the inordinate heat of the reins and bladder, and is good with other unctious things to be uſed to anoint the lower parts of women in travell; it is made as your former Oyls of Lilly flowers and Oyle, but the yellow ſpikes in the middeſt of the flowers muſt be thrown away.

## *Oyle of Rue,*

IS good for the pain in the knees, and groynes, for the gowt, paine of the head and midriff, ſprung from a hot and dry cauſe. It warmes and comforts the bladder, matrice and ſides, and helps their griefs, and is made of Rue bruiſed, and Oyle olive, as Oyle of Roſes is made.

## *Oyle of Pepper.*

OYle of Pepper is good in any cold grief of the Nerves, as the Palſie, Cramp, Convulſion, trembling, and luxation; it helpeth the falling ſickneſs, hip-gowt, and payns in the joynts; it eaſeth the pains of the Backe, and Cholicke, opens obſtru-

obstructions, and wonderfully helps the matrice; by calefying it and drying up the humidity therof; it helpeth the cold griefes of the fundament, the diseases of the kidneys and bladder; and breaks the stone, and is made as followeth.

R. Of Pepper long, Black and White. } Of each three drammes.

Of Myrobal. { Chebul. Belliric. Emblic. Ind. } Of each six drammes.

Roots of Smallage and Fennell, } Of each three dramms and halfe.

Sagapenum, Oppoponax, Ammoniacum, Henbane. } Of each two drammes and halfe.

Turbith. two dramm[illegible]

Ginger. three dramm[illegible]

The fresh tendrells of time,

Green Rue, of each one handfull.

Steep them according to Art in sufficient quantity of Aquavitæ, and oyle of wal-flowers, two pound, then boyle hem to the consumption of the Aquavitæ.

## Oyle of Fox.

THis oyle is good for paine in the joints, gowt, ſciatica, and cureth the ache of the kidneyes and back, and is compounded after this manner.

R. The fatteſt fox you can get of a middle age, and well hunted, and newly kild, and garbith him quickly, and fley him, and cut him in ſmall pieces, and break all his bones well, then boyle him in

White wine and
Spring water, ſix pound.

Let him boyle thus untill halfe the liquor be waſted, very well ſcumming it at the firſt boyling, then put into the veſſel.

Of the ſweeteſt old oyl, four pounds.
Common ſalt, three ounces.
Flowers of ſage,
and Time, of each one pound.

Then boyle it againe untill almoſt all the water be conſumed, and then powre into it eight pound of water wherein hath beene well boyled one good handful of Dill, and another of Time, then boyle them altogether with an eaſie fire until all the water be waſted, then ſtraine it, and ſeparate the oyle from the moyſture, and keep it for thy uſe.

Oyle

## Oyle of Castoreum,

THE Oyle of Castoreum, or Beaver-cod, is good in all cold affects of the braine and nerves, if you anoint the back bone with it; it will cure the extreame shaking of Agues; it availeth much in the palsie, cramp, convulsions, and all joynt ache; the composition is as followeth.

R. Castor
Styrax calamint
Galbanum
Euphorbium
Cassia lignea
Saffron
Oppoponax
Carpobalsome
Spikenard
Costus.
} Of each three drams.

English Galingale
Camells haire
Long pepper
Black pepper
Savine
Pellitory.
} of each two drammes and halfe.

Oyle, three pounds.
Spanish wine, two pounds.

Dissolve the *Galbanum* and *Oppoponax* in the sack, and beat all the rest, and put them and the Oyle altogether into the sack, and boyle them in a dou-

ble veſſell; then ſtraine them and put to the Liquor the Gummes being diſſolved, and ſtrained, and boyle them againe often ſtirring them, that the Gums may not ſtick in the bottome; let the ſtorax be diſſolved in wine by it ſelfe, and then put to it one dram and a halfe of Turpentine, and ſo mingle them altogether.

## *Oyle of* Euphorbium.

OYle of *Euphorbium* is very excellent in all cold griefes of the Nerves, and paines in the joynts cauſed by cold, it helpeth the paines of the Liver, and ſpleen, and is a good head purge againſt the megrim; Lithargy, and ſwimming in the head and is thus made.

℞. Stavisa cre.
Sopewort, of each halfe an ounce.
Pellitory, ſix drammes.
Dry mountaine calamint, one ounce and halfe.
Coſtus, ten drammes.
Caſtor, five drammes.

Bruiſe them and macerate them three daies in three pintes and a halfe of ſweet wine, then boyle them with one pint and a halfe of the oyle of wall-gilly-flowers untill the wine be almoſt waſted, then ſprinkle into it of white freſh *Euphorbium* finely powdred halfe an ounce. Mingle them well together, and boyle it to the juſt conſiſtence.

*Oyle of Amber.*

THis Oyle is made by distillation, and is very good for the pain of the head, resolution of the sinnews, and failing evil; if one drop or two be taken with water of Bettony or Lavender, or in fair water it preserveth from poyson, and mixed with parsley water, or malmesey, it is a singular remedy in discussing diseases of the Reines and Bladder, bringing forth the stone, and opening the passage of the urine; it profiteth in the Collick and Strangullion; four drops put into a little Angelica water, and so given to a woman in travel, refresheth all the weak faculties of the body, confirmeth and openeth the braine; and is extolled by CROLLIUS for the admirablest medicine in the Apoplexy and Epilepsie; also for the Plague, if one drop be rubbed on the nosthrils morning and evening, it preserveth the party; to one infected it is given from one scruple to two in Cardus water; you may also make up little cakes with sugar and some appropriate water, as Lavender water, bettony water, water of Linde-flowers, and mingle with it some few drops of this oyle, and let them be eaten by those that have the palsie, apoplexy, or falling sickness: In the fit of any of the aforesaid diseases, it is good to annoint the nape of the neck, and nosthrils, or to cast a drop or two upon the coals, and hold the patients head over them: if you

anoynt a few drops of it upon the breast, and nosthrils of women affected with the diseases of the mother, it helpeth it, and keepeth it in his place, and this the aforesaid cakes will doe being eaten: it is availeable in fainting, or the passion of the heart; in aguee three drops being taken in Cardus water at the comming of the fit, and so sweat upon it, and the ague will be gone: it is good to dry a catarrhous rheume: it cures the toothache, proceeding from cold defluxions, if you mingle it with plantain water and gargarise it. In the yellow Jaundise given with water of endive, chicory, or selandine; in retention of womens months seven or eight drops in balme water helpeth: in vomiting of bloud three drops given in coltsfoot water, turmentil water, or water of sloes, it stayeth it; it cures the Vertigo in the head, the megrim, and astonishednesse; taken in fennel water it mendeth the sight, and it helpeth the stitch in the side, and is thus made.

R. Amber powdred, twelve drammes. Put it into a large glasse, or a retort, and powre to it as much of the sharpest white wine vineger, let them digest in horse dung for eight daies, then put to it twice so much dry sand or flints out of the river beaten to powder, and distill it according to Art with your retort in sand, increasing your degrees of fire as you see cause. This oyle must be rectified out of sand or salt, and then washed with raine water.

Oyle

*Oyle of Nutmegs.*

THis oyl being drunk with wine driveth down womens months, and also the quick and dead fruit; the same it doth if it be given in a spoone with a little sugar; being taken with wine it takes away all paines of the head comming of cold; it comforts the maw, and opens the liver, milt, and kidneys; it is excellent against beating of the heart, and faintnesse and swounding, if yee drink thereof, and anoint the region of the heart therewith; it makes good bloud and expelleth flegmatick and mellancholick humours, and makes a man merry; being used at night it takes away all fancies and dreames: if any had a wound or a broken rib by a fall or stroak, let him drink this oyle with any wound drink, and it well help marvellously: it is good in all filthy sores, and for all cold diseases of the joints and sinnews; it makes sweet breath, it helpes the spleene if the left side be anointed; it helps all affects of the bladder if it be drunke, and is thus made.

℞. Nutmegs bruised, five pounds.
Spring water, fifty pounds,
Macerate them the space of four and twenty hours, then distill them in a large Limbecke with a cooler.

## *Oyle of Coſtus.*

THis oyle warmeth and comforteth the nerves, and ſinnews, and opens their opilations; it alſo comforts all the nervous parts; it is good for the ſtomack, Liver, and the falling of the haire, hinders baldneſſe, and makes a good colour, and ſmell of the whole body; it is made as followeth,

℞. Bitter Coſtus, two ounces.
Caſſia lignea, one ounce.
Tops of Marjerome, eight ounces.

Bruiſe them and macerate them two dayes in ſufficient wine, then boyl them in three pounds of oyle olive waſhed with wine, in a double veſſel, untill the wine be waſted.

## *Oyle of Wax.*

OYle of Bees Wax healeth wounds contuſed, and inciſed, laying a cloath wet therin on the wound, being firſt joyned together by ſtitching; taken one dramme with white wine, it ſtayeth the ſhedding of the haire on the head, or beard, the place being anointed therewith; it provokes urine being ſtopped; it helps ſtitches, and paines in the loynes, taking the ſayd quantity in white wine; it helpeth the cold gowt, or ſciatica, and all other griefes comming of cold, and is thus made.

℞. Yellow wax, one pound.

Melt it and put to it powder of tile ſhards three pound

pound, mingle them and put them in a retort, and draw out the Oyle with a convenient heat; you may rectifie it in a retort without tiles, by adding water. Your fire shall be made above the retort untill it leave hissing, then make it under your retor:.

## *Oyle of St, Johns wort compounded.*

THis is an admirable balme for wounds, being used as hot as it can be indured, and at the first dressing hotter: it is a sure medicine for all venemous wounds, all bitings of mad doggs, or of venemous wormes, very hot applyed, and the parts about anointed therewith warme, and a good cordiall given inwardly: it is good in wounds either inciſed, contuſed, or stabbed, and is indeed so excellent that you need use no other oyle; it is a comfortable medicine against all paines, aches, and witherings of the outward limbs proceeding of cold causes, using it warme with good friction, and a Plaister of Burgundy pitch spread on leather, and applyed thereon, or rather the stiptict plaister of Paracelsus, the composition is as followeth,

℞. Strong white wine, three pounds.
Ripe tops of St.
Johns wort, four handfulls.

Bruise them, and macerate them in the wine, in a glasse vessell well stopped for two dayes, then boile it in a double vessel, and straine it hard, and put to the

the liquor more flowers and tops of S. Johns wort as you did before. doe this three times, and then ſtrain it, and put to the Liquor for every pound.

Old Oyle, foure pounds.
Turpentine, ſix ounces.
Oyle of Wormwood, three ounces.
Dittany,
Gentian,
Holy-thiſtle,
Tormentill,
Ladies Thiſtle,
Sweet Calamus. } of each two drams.
Worms often waſhed in Wine, two ounces.

Bruiſe them all and put them to the reſt, and ſtop them cloſe, and ſunne them forty dayes, then put them up.

## *Oyle of Elders.*

THE Oyle of Elder flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin, is good for the obſtructions of the Liver, helpful for the joynts and nerves pained, the parts grieved being anointed therewith; given in Clyſters it provoketh ſtools, healeth the yellow-jaundiſe, amendeth belly-ach, and eaſeth the pains thereof, and is made as followeth.

℞. Elder-flowers and Oyle Olive, infuſed as you do Oyle of Roſes.

*Linſeed*

## *Linseed Oyle.*

LInseed Oyle, or Oyle of Flax-seed is anodine, cureth Convulsions, mitigateth the hardness of the Arteries, Muscles, & Nervs, asswageth the pain of the Piles or Hemorrhoids, and helpeth the unnatural clefts, chaps and fissures of the fundament; it is used with good success to anoynt the secret parts in child-birth, and in poultisses for womens sore breasts; it is made by expression bruising your seeds, and putting them in *Balneo* foure or five houres, and then straine them with a Screw-press.

## *Oyles of Egges.*

THis Oyle cleanseth the skin, and taketh away the filthiness, and all the scars thereof occasioned by cuts and bitings, or at the least much diminisheth them, so that they can hardly be seen; it cureth burnings, killeth Ring-worms, healeth excoriations, and is prevalent against any ulcer, chaps, or ill matter, arising out of the flesh, either in the hands, feet, armes, or legges, or in any other part of the body, and is made as followeth:

℞. Yolks of Egges sodden hard, put them into a glased vessell, and heat them well at the fire, but so as they burne not, then hot as can be,

be, put them in a canvas bag, and preſs out the Oyle.

Note that whilſt you heat them, it will make your Oyle the better if you ſprinkle them with a little aromatick wine warm.

Oyle-Olive is made of ripe Olives by preſſing them.

## *Oyle of whelps.*

THis Oyle is of wonderfull force to aſſwage paine, to bring ſhot wounds to ſuppuration, and cauſe the falling away of the eſcar; it is thus made.

℞. Oyle of Lillies or Violets foure pounds.
Boyle in it two Whelps newly whelped, untill the fleſh part from the bones, then put into them of

Earth-worms prepared, one pound.
Boyle them again, and ſtrain them hard, and put to the Oyle,

Venice Turpentine, foure ounces.
Spirit of wine, one ounce.
Mingle them according to Art.

## *Oyle of Bayes.*

OYle of Bayes is a medicine callifying, mollifying, opening, and diſcuſſing, and doth much mitigate the Collick delivered into the body by

by Clyſter: It is a preſent remedy againſt cold griefs of the Braine, Nerves, Arteries, and Loines, the Parties anoynted therewith: it is good for the Palſie, Sciatica, the hardneſs and paines of the Spleen, and is much uſed, as well to cure the Scab, and Ring-worme, as the Scurvy; and is thus made.

℞. Bay-berries ripe and freſh gathered. *q. ſ.*

Beat them and boyle them with ſufficient water untill the fat ſwimmeth on the top, then preſs them, and ſeparate the Oyle from the water according to Art.

## *Oyle of Sweet-Almonds,*

DOth lenifie the roughneſs of the breaſt and throat, as alſo the hardneſs and drineſs of the joynts: it is good againſt the Conſumption of the Lungs, it is alſo of good uſe to be drunk in the Hectick-feavers; it ſtayeth the cough, and aſſwageth the heat of Urine, healeth ulcers by injection, is very good in *cellica*, or *illiaca paſſio* to be drunk, and adminiſtred in Clyſters, and is thus made:

℞. Sweet-Almonds dry, not mouldy, and well well rubbed, *q. ſ.*

Beat them well, and put them in a Preſs, and preſs out the Oyle without heat.

Oyle

## *Oyle of bitter Almonds.*

THis Oyle doth open obſtructions; diſcuſleth wind and vapours, but chiefly it healeth deafneſſe, the hiſſing and paine of the ears, lenifieth the hardneſſe of the ſinnews, and maketh the face and hands faire, and is made as the oyle of Sweet-Almonds.

## *Oyle of Vitriol.*

THis Oyle comforteth the ſtomach after a wonderfull manner, and ſtirreth up the appetite; it defendeth the whole body from apoſtumes and inflammations, and therefore it is uſed with good ſucceſſe in the Pluriſie, and alſo in vulnerary drinks, it is approved good: It helpeth the infirmities of the lights taken with the water of Fennell or fumetory; it cutteth away the melancholy humors from the ſtomach, being taken with balme-water: It conſumeth phleme, cures the Collick and the looſeneſſe of the belly: It quencheth the thirſt in Feavers, cures the hickock and loathing of meat: It attenuateth the bloud, defendeth wounded parts grieved from feare of gangrene, or putrefaction of the bloud: It conglutinateth ruptures as well of bones as veins, and doth exceedingly comfort and corroborate all the parts of mans body, and may well be numbred as a principall amongſt cordiall medicines: It is alſo a very good medicine, not onely

onely in preventing the scurvy taken inwardly, but also in the cure of the scurvy many wayes; both inwardly taken with any comfortable wine, or with beer for need, or to make a beverage therewith: and daily to use it in small quantity, namely four drops for a dose: in the calenture it excelleth all other medicines taken in Plaintain, Sorrel, or any other water, or onely in faire water: It is good to rub foul black teeth to make them clean and white, but use it not often, for then it will consume them: In ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or uvula that resist ordinary medicines, touch the ulcerated part but once with this Oyle, and the ulcerations will heale very fast afterwards with any ordinary medicines and helps, remembring as cause shall require to use due evacuations or phlebotomy; it is good in the squinancy or augina used certain drops in a fit gargarisme or lotion, namely to make it somewhat soure, and then gargarise warm therewith, for it mightily quencheth inflammations, and tempereth well the bloud, and being likewise a little thereof given to drink, namely six drops in such a case it is much the better, alwayes remembring that in all such diseases there be looseness of the belly, and sometimes Phlebotomy: Moreover, in Ulcers and Fistula's, scarce a better medicine is found to inlarge a strict orifice, remove a callow, or truly to correct, and prepare any invetterate Ulcer to good healing, onely by touching it with

lint

lint on the end of a probe', thereby putting the medicine to the place where the cauſe is : It is a good corrective in all purging medicines, and helpeth them to do their office; for it comforteth the whole body, and giveth a gratefull taſte almoſt to a medicine: It is alſo good to a weake ſtomach oppreſſed with phlegme or ſlime, and helpeth appetite taken in Conſerve of Roſes; There is no medicine more precious in peſtilential Feavers. The true and utmoſt doſe cannot be juſtly ſet down, but muſt be made by the taſte, putting in ſo much as may make the vehicle or medicine ſharp, or ſouriſh; for your purges they ſhall onely bee a little ſharpned with certaine drops thereof, only to alter a little the taſte; but in the Callenture, ſtrong Feavers, or peſtilential Feavers a greater doſe may well bee taken according to diſcretion and judgement; but note this, That if you put any of it into any liquid medicine, as Barly-water, Juleps or ſuch like, which you intend to divide in ſeverall doſes, let the glaſſe be alwayes ſhaken well before you poure it out, elſe the oyl will lie at the bottome, and make the laſt doſe not onely too ſharp to be taken, but alſo dangerous: The making of it is as followeth.

℞. Of Hungarian-copperas, or of the beſt Engliſh-copperas, what you will.

Melt it in a skillet, then divide it into thick pieces, which you ſhall calcine upon the coales until they look

look a little reddish, and then powder them and sprinkle them with the best spirit of Wine, then put it into an earthen retort that will endure the fire, and keep your fire by degrees to the height of heat for three daies, or untill the receiver being before full of fumes do become clear; let the distilled liquor be rectified, and separate them one from another, that is to say, the spirit of wine, the sharp spirit of Vitriol, and the strong heavy Oyle.

## *Oyle of Sulphur.*

THis Oyle is good to make the teeth white, to take away the morphew, cureth venereall ulcers, expelleth diseases arising from wind or cold: It is good against the falling-sickness, shortness of breath, evill affections of the lungs, easeth the Tooth ach, and is (being well prepared) a true cordial medicine: the manner of making it is after this sort.

℞. A bell of glass, holding at the least sixteene pounds, for the larger it is the better, put it upon a great earthen vessell containing about nine or ten gallons, with three or foure stayes to rest the bell upon; let your earthen pot be so well sealed, as that it will endure the fire, then put in your brimstone into the pot, and set it on fire, and whelm over it the bell, casting in now and then fresh brimstone as the first wastes; you shall have more

ſtore of oyle if you put your earthen veſſel into a furnace with fire under it, that the brimſtone may bee alwayes melted: This muſt be done beſt in rainy-weather, and in a cellar; and before you kindle your brimſtone, you ſhall ſmoake your bell with ſage.

### *Oyle of Brick-bats, and Tyle-ſtones.*

THis Oyle is alſo called Oyle of Philoſophers, the eldeſt is the beſt, it doth attenuate, and penetrate upward, digeſteth and conſumeth all excrementall matter, and is profitable for cold affections of the ſpleene, veines, bladder, nerve, womb, joints, and for the Lethargy, Apoplexy, and Falling-ſickneſſe, and many other the like griefes, and is thus made:

℞. Old bricks digged out of the ground, and broken in pieces to the bigneſſe of an apple, heat them red hot in the fire, and quench them in oyle of Roſemary, or clear old Oyle-olive, untill they be full of Oyle; then beat them ſmall, and put the powder into a glaſſe retort, or cucurbite well fitted in a furnace, and ſurely luted, and diſtill it by ſublimation.

Oyle

## *Oyle of Turpentine.*

OYle of Turpentine is taken inwardly for shortneſſe of breath, the Ptiſick, againſt the Stone, the Collick, cold, and windy affections of the breaſt, it is outwardly uſed to heale ſinnews wounded, or troubled with any intemperature, alſo to fill ulcers with fleſh and knit them up, leaving no cicatrize in them: it is made in this manner.

℞. Venice Turpentine, twenty eight pound.
Fayre Water, ninety ſix pound,

Put them into a copper veſſell with a cover, and a cooler, and diſtill a thin white oyle; increaſe the fire and you ſhall have it yellow: make your fire yet hotter, and it will come red; theſe three liquors would be ſeparated by diſtillation againe.

## *Oyle of Spike.*

OYle of Spike doth calefie, attennate, diſcuſſe, and is very profitable to them that have the gowt proceeding of a cold cauſe, or to comfort any member benummed, alſo it is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, and convulſions, the temples, and nape of the neck, yea and the whole head to be anoynted therewith is very profitable: it is made as followeth.

℞. Lavender Spike, three ounces.
Sweet Oyle, one pound.

Winea nd Water, of each two ounces and halfe, Boyle them in a double veſſell to the conſumption of the wine and water, and keep it for thy uſe.

## *Oyle of Antimony.*

THis Oyle is good for them that have convulſions, or any aſtoniſhing diſeaſe, and other evil affections of the braine, four graines thereof drunk; it aſſwageth the paine of the gowt, and chollick, cureth Feavers, helpeth the bladder ulcerate, and wonderfully helpeth the Canker, Fiſtula, *Phagadena*, the fretting or eating pox, the wolfe, and all other ſorts of ulcers, and is thus made,

℞. Crude Antimony }
Mercury ſublimate, } of each one pound.

Make them into powder, and put them into a glaſs retort with a large neck, and ſet it in a furnace of reverberation, well and cloſe, and make your fire by degrees, and a curdly ſubſtance will diſtill into the receiver hanging to the neck of the retort, which by putting under a gentle fire will melt; that fatty liquor muſt be rectified and put up cloſe.

## *Oyle of Myrtiles.*

OYle of Myrtiles refrigerateth, aſtringeth, and comforteth, but properly the heart, ſtomack and braine, and the nerves; it is good in fractures, for it cooles, and reſiſts putrifacti on, it is made as followeth.

℞. Myr

℞. Myrtle berries bruiſed, and ſprinkled with aſtringent wine, ℔ i

Juice of the leaves, ℔ ſſ.

Gyle of unripe olives, ℔ ij.

Steep the Berries in the oyle for the ſpace of eight dayes, then boyle them and ſtraine them, and put in more berries; doe thus three times in a double veſſel, after the third ſtraining adde the juice, and boyle it to the conſumption of that juice, and put it up.

## *Oyle of* Origanum.

THis Oyle of *Origanum* cureth melancholly, helpeth the dropſie, and cureth the Cough, the quartane Feaver, and the tooth-ach, and is made as the reſt of the Oyles of Vegetables.

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# Of Waters.

## *And firſt of Mint water.*

MInt-Water doth warme and ſtrengthen the Stomack, Liver, Spleene or Milt, helpeth concoction, ſtayeth vomit, and very cordiall, and is diſtilled of ſpear mintes, and white wine, adding if you pleaſe a Clove or two, and a blade of Mace,

## Saſſafras *water*.

THis water openeth all obſtructions, or ſtoppings of the body, namely of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and Spleen; and thereby it is found by many experiences, excellent againſt the Scurvy, the French Diſeaſe, and the Yellow-Jaundiſe; it is an apparent remedy againſt all cold Feavers, and the Dropſie, or for thoſe that are inclining thereunto, for it provoketh urine, and ſweat in a very milde and natural manner, and driveth out many diſeaſes by the pores of the skin; it hath infinite more vertues aſcribed to it, for which I refer the Artiſt to Doctor MONARDUS his Book, and will onely ſet downe the making of it, acording to his deſcription.

R. Of the bows of *Saſſafras* halfe an ounce, cut as ſmall as may be.

Water, twelve pounds,

Put them into a new earthen pot, and let them ſteep together two houres, then ſeeth it until two parts bee conſumed, and after it is cold, let it be ſtrained and kept in a glaſſe veſſell, and powre to the wood three pottes more of water, and let it ſeeth untill halfe a pottle be conſumed, ſtraine it cold, and keep it as the former; let the beſt water be taken in the morning faſting halfe a pint hot, and then keep your ſelfe warm and procure ſweat, then change your ſelf into hot cloathing & rub off the

the ſweat, and eat of a Hen roaſted, and drink of the ſecond Water at dinner, and ſupper, and in the day time; eat no fleſh at all but dry fruits, and conſerves: and thus you may do ſo long as you find your ſelfe grieved.

## *Water of* Cardus Benedictus.

THis water eaſeth the paine of the head, confirmeth the memory, cureth the quartane, provoketh ſwear, and comforteth the vitall ſpirits, and is made by diſtillation.

## *Tryacle Water.*

TRiacle Water is good in the Plague, or Peſtilential Feaver, the French diſeaſe, killeth Wormes, helpeth the trembling of the heart; and is good to be mingled in Diaphoreticks; the manner of making it is as followeth.

℞. The juice of greene Walnut-ſhales, foure pounds.
Juice of Rue, three pounds.
Juice of holy thiſtle, Marigolds, Balme, } Of each two pounds.
Roots of Butter-burr, one pound and halfe.
Roots of Bur-dock, one pound.
Roots of Angelica and Maſterwort, } Of each ſix ounces.
Leaves of Scordium. foure handfulls.

Old Venice Triacle, Mithridate, } Of each eight ounces,
Good Canary wine, twelve pounds.
Of the sharpest white wine vineger, six pounds.
Juice of Limons, two pounds.

Digest them two dayes in horse dung: or *Balneo* in a vessel wel closed, then distill it in sand.

### *Water of Damask Roses.*

DAmask Rose water doth refrigerate, and comfort the heart, is good against swouning, and causeth sleep,

### *Red Rose water,*

DOth refrigerate, bind, and corroborate the vitall and animal faculties, benefitteth the head, easeth the pained eares and eyes, and doth good in inflamations, and is profitable in medicines against *Discentery.*

### *white Rose water,*

THE Water of White Roses is good to put in Colliries for the eyes.

### *Plantaine Water,*

IS astringent, and sanative, good for them that are in a Consumption of the Lungs, in a Dropsie, or that have the bloudy flux; good also against the

the quartane ague; it cureth the Ulcers of the reins; bladder, and excoriations of the paſſage of the yard; and being drunk, helpeth againſt ardent urine, or the ſharpneſſe of the water.

## *Balme water.*

THis water hath a great reſpect to the heart, a great cordiall, and a good ſmell, and taſte, it is more proper to women then men, for it much reſpecteth the infirmities of the mother, and is in the times of their paines very profitable to take a little of it, for the ſafer provoking of a ſpeedy delivery; diſtill it with ſpiritof wine.

## Angelica *water.*

*Angelica* Water may ſerve inſtead of Triacle and Mithridate, for a preſervative againſt the Plague, or any infectious ayre, for there is no one thing more commended by ancient and moderne Writers in that kinde, then Angelica is, whereof there is good experience; it is alſo very ſtomachicall and cordiall, and being truely made will retain his ſtrength and vertue forty yeares and more; it is made as the former.

*Wormwood*

### *Wormwood-water.*

THis water is very gratefull in the ſtomack, for it is a Balſome thereunto, it conſumeth, and breaketh winde mightily, and killeth Wormes, hindreth vomiting, provoketh appetite, is very good againſt paines in the head proceeding of a cold cauſe, and is very cordiall; it is made as the former.

### *Anniſeed-water,*

IS very excellent againſt wind in the ſtomack, or elſewhere in the body, and againſt *Aſthma*, Ptiſick, and ſhortneſs of breath, it alſo breaketh phlegme, and warmeth the ſtomack, and is diſtilled from Anniſeeds well macerated in Spirit of Wine.

### *Cynamon-water.*

CYnamon-water doth comfort and ſtrengthen the ſtomack, the liver, the milt, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and the ſinnews, ſharpneth the ſight, is good againſt venome, as alſo the ſtingings, and bitings of venomous beaſts, helpeth a bad or evill ſavouring breath, is good againſt loathing of the ſtomack, and where you deſire to warm, to open, to attenuate, digeſt or corroborate, in all

all ſuch caſes this precious liquor excelleth, and is made as the former.

## *Aqua Cœleſtis.*

THe Heavenly water is a principal antitidote or preſervative in all poyſons, or poyſoned and infectious ayres whatſoever, for that either received into the body, or but only ſmelled unto, it helpeth much againſt infection, and doth very admirably reſtore againe one ſaln either of the Dead-palſey, or falling ſickneſs, and is alſo good either in the Collick, or any gripings of the guts, as alſo in any the weakneſſes of the ſtomack, and againſt any cold fluxes of the guts, or belly, two ſpoonfuls thereof given in a Clyſter, and hath many more ſpeciall good uſes and vertues; It is made as followeth.

℞. Cynamon, one ounce.
Ginger, halfe an ounce.
All the Sanders, of each ſix drams.
Cloves, Galingale, Nutmegs, } Of each two drams and halfe.
Mace, Cubebs, of each one dram.
Both the Cardamomies, Seed of Nigella, of each three drams.
Zedoary, halfe an ounce.

Anni-

Aniſeeds,
Sweet Fennel-ſeed,
Wild Parſnip ſeed,
Baſill, } of each one dram and halfe.

Roots of Angelica,
Avens,
Licorice,
Sweet Reed,
Phu the leſſer,
Leaves of Clary,
Time,
Calamint,
Pennyroyall,
Mints,
Mothertime,
Marjerome, } of each two drams.

Red Roſe leaves,
Sage,
Roſemary,
Bettony,
Stœchados,
Bugloſſe,
Bourage, } of each one dram and half.
Citron Peels, three drams.

Bruiſe what are to be bruiſed, and macerate them for the ſpace of fifteen dayes in twelve pounds of the beſt ſpirit of Wine in a glaſs veſſel well cloſed, then

then distill them in B.M. according to Art, afterwards adde to the distilled water.

The powders of { Diambre, Aromaticum rosat. Sweet diamosch. Diamargarit. frig. Diawhod. Abbat. Electuary of gems, } of each 3. drams.

Yellow sanders bruised, two drammes.

Mosch. Amber-greise bound in a clowt, } of each one scruple.

Cleare Julep of Roses, one pound.

Shake them all well together, that the Julep may incorporate well with the water, then stop up the glasse with wax and parchment, and let it stand until the water be cleared.

## *Doctor* Stevens *his water.*

IT is a notable cordial-water, comforts the head and heart, yea and all the principal faculties of the body, both animal, vitall, and natural, if it be truely prepared; it helpeth all cold diseases, palsies, convulsions, barrenneſſe, toothach; It killeth wormes, cureth the dropsie, stone, stinking breath, and prolongeth life, and is made as followeth,

R. Cinamon, Ginger, }

Galanga

Galangall,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Grains of Paradiſe,
Annifeeds,
Fennelſeeds,
Caraway ſeeds, of each one dram.

Thyme,
Mother time,
Mints,
Sage,
Pennyroyall,
Pellitory of the Wall,
Roſemary,
Red Roſe leaves, Camomile,
Origanum,
Lavender, of each one handfull.

Infuſe them all twelve hours in twelve pounds of Gaſcoyne wine, then diſtill them in a Limbeck, and take of the ſtrongeſt water three pounds.

*The common Lotion,*

IS uſed in ulcerations of the mouth or gums, in griefs of the yard, as well within the paſſage, as alſo between *glans* and *præputium*, there are diuers ſorts according as occaſion offers, but that which I meane here is onely made of Sage, Roſe-

mary,

mary, Woodbine, and briers tops boyled in water, adding honey, and allome, fortifying it as you ſee cauſe with Mercury dulcified, put a rag on your finger or on a ſtick, and dip it into the lotion warmed, and rub the gums hard therewith, and the ulcerated parts untill they bleed; or you may make a lotion for the mouth thus:

℞. Coperas green, white or blue ℥ ij.
Water ℔ j. or thereabouts.
Honey one ſpoonfull.

Boyl theſe to the conſumption of one third, or half, then take of *lapis medicamentoſus*, or Salt-peter ounce ſs. and if you have no Honey, take Sugar, or juice of Liquorice, or Liquorice boyled therein to make it pleaſant in taſte, or without, for a need, you may well uſe it.

## *Strong Lie.*

THis is Capitall lees, and is very neceſſary to mollifie the White-cauſtick when it groweth dry, as alſo if need be, by decoction to make a *Lapis infernalis* for to make iſſues, or breake Apoſthumes: The Liquid-cauſtick is made of unſlaked-lime, and Capitall-lees, boyled together to the thickneſs of an unguent, and applyed as hereafter ſhall be ſhewn.

*Vineger*

*Vinegar of Wine.*

VInegar helpeth the unnatural ſwellings of the belly, and alſo cureth the fluxes of the ſtomack, the parts grieved being fomented therewith: it ſtayeth the inordinate menſtruall fluxes, the region of the liver, or the bearing parts fomented therewith warme, namely with ſtuphes wet therein: it is good againſt vomiting, the ſtomack outwardly fomented with warme ſtuphes wet therein: It alſo diſcuſſeth and diſſipateth violent hot tumours in their beginnings, yea even thoſe which are named *Panaritia*, or as ſome tearm them Fellons. Good Wine vinegar excelleth in Cataplaſmes, as alſo in fomentations where anodine medicines are to be uſed, provided the place be not excoriated, as namely in *hernia humorali*; in the falling down of the fundament it is approved good, ſometimes with wine uſed warm to foment the part withall, as alſo to be caſt on bricks to receive the fume thereof: In the hot gout, and in all inflammations, as the *Roſe* or *Ignis ſacer*, or as ſome call it, S. *Anthonies fire*, by way of fomentation with Wine vinegar, it is a precious help alſo by way of gargariſme, it is an approved remedy againſt *Squinantia angina*, or any ſudden inflammation of the *Columella*, or the *Amigdales* of the throat, and if you mingle with it Oyle of Roſes, you make it the better for all the aforeſaid

aforesaid uses, and the more cordiall.

### *Vinegar of Roses.*

VInegar of Roses is very cordiall, helps the stomack, refresheth nature weakned, and is good against the faintings, and great weakness of the spirits; but if the Artist have not Vinegar of Roses ready, he may infuse in Wine-Vinegar, a little Rose-water, and it will do almost as well: It is thus made,

℞. Red-rose buds almost blowne, being fresh, and the leaves clean picked from them that are cleane withered and naught, gathered very dry, and then spread abroad in the shade to dry about three or four dayes ℔ j. Wine vinegar eight sextaries.

Set them in the Sun forty dayes, then strain the Vinegar and put it up, but if you will have it more strong of the Roses, then make a second infusion of fresh leaves.

### *Spirit of Wine.*

SPirit of Wine of all vegetables is the most precious thing, it is the truest of all Cordialls; it preserveth the body from putrifaction, and in every cold oppression of nature it is a true helper; for the cough and all distillations of Rhumes, and Fluxes it is a perfect help; it comforteth the stomack, and provoketh appetite. It helpeth those

which are thick of hearing, one drop dayly put into the eare; it preserveth a man in health, if every morning and evening he take certaine drops thereof, and defendeth the body that taketh it from the oppression of infectious ayre, and (being sick) almost in any disease, it may safely be given as a true restorative medicine; it is good in wounds, Ulcers, Fistulaes, and Fractures, of which another place hereafter will make mention. It is thus made.

℞. Of good white, Claret Wine, or Sack, which is not sowre nor musty, or otherwise corrupt, that quantity which may serve to fill the vessell, wherein you make your distillation to a third part, then put on the head furnished with the nose or pipe, and so make your distillation; first in ashes drawing about a third part from the whole: as for example, six or eight pints out of foure and twenty, then distill it againe in B. M. drawing another third part, which is two pintes, so that the oftner you distill it, the lesse Liquor you have, but the more strong; some use to rectifie it seven times.

Of

## Of Syrups.

### And first of Syrup of Woormwood.

THis Syrup corroborates the ſtomack, helpeth concoction, cauſeth an apperite, diſcuſſeth wind, openeth veins, moves urine, and killeth worms, and is thus made,

℞. Roman, or pontick wormwood, half a pound.
Red Roſes, two ounces.
Indian Spike, three drams.
Old rich White-wine, } of each two pounds
Juice of Quinces, } and halfe.

Macerate them in an earthen veſſell four and twenty hours, then boyl them until half be waſted, ſtrain it and put to the ſtraining two pounds of Sugar, and boyle it to a Syrup.

### Syrup of Lymons.

THe Syrup of Lymons is cordial and refrigerating, it doth pleaſe and profit the apperite, & comforteth all that are ſick of the peſtilence, or continuall and contagious feavers, as alſo all diſeaſes on which exceeding great heat attendeth, it cheareth up the heavy heart, and diſpelleth ſorrow therefrom, and againſt all obſtructions of the ſpleen it is a good help, and alſo well approved in the cure of the Scurvy, it is made as followeth.

℞. Juice of Lymons purified by going through a

Wollen ſtrainer without cruſhing, 7 pounds.
White-ſugar, five pound.
Boyl them with a ſoft fire to a Syrup.

## *Syrup of Poppies.*

SYrup of White Poppies hath an aſtringent quality; it procureth ſleep, helpeth the cough, hindereth the humors which diſtill from the head into the throat, cauſing a tickling, and is of precious uſe againſt the palſey, if it be uſed in the beginning thereof: It is made thus,

℞. The heads and ſeeds of White Poppy and black, of each fifty drams.
Venus haire, fifteen drams.
Licorice, five drams.
Jujubes, thirty.
Lettuce ſeeds, forty drams.
Seeds of Mallows and Quinces, tied up in a fine rag, of each one dram and halfe.

Boyle them in eight pints of water, untill halfe be waſted, ſtraine it, and to every three pounds of liquor put of

Penides, Sugar, of each one pound.

Boyle them to a Syrup.

## *Syrup of Roſes ſolutine.*

THis Syrup is uſed as a gentle and ſafe purge both to old and yong, when they are moleſted either with burning, or peſtilent Feavers, or any hot ſtem-

diſtemper of the body, and is thus made,

℞. Of Damask-roſes one pound.
Fair water, four pound.

Infuſe them together, then ſtrain them, and adde as many freſh Roſes, do this nine times, then take of the laſt infuſion ſix pound.

Sugar four pound.

Boyle it according to Art to a Syrup.

## *Syrup of Violets.*

THis Syrup doth break the acrimony of melancholy, tempereth the heat of the bowels, bringeth down the belly by purging; it helpeth the diſeaſes of the throat, as hoarſneſſe, and the dry cough, and is a chiefe aid to the curing inflammations of the breaſt: it helpeth the Pluriſie, and quencheth the thirſt in Feavers, being put in cooling Juleps, and is cordial: It is thus made,

℞. Violet flowers picked, one pound.
Spring water hot, one pound and half.
Or a ſufficient quantity.

Put them in an earthen veſſell glazed, and cloſe covered, and let them infuſe four and twenty hours, then ſtraine them hard, take of this Liquor one pound.

White Sugar two pound.

Mingle them, and diſſolve the Sugar with a continuall equall heat, and put it up for your uſe.

## *Oxymel Simple.*

*Oxymel* Simple is of great use for the cure of inflammations of the Lungs and throat, helpeth expectoration and difficult breathing, cutteth and attenuateth thick and slimy humours, purgeth the intrails without trouble, and is good both in cold and hot affections, and is made as followeth,

℞. Of the best Aromatick Honey dispumed, foure pound.
Clear spring-water, and of the best vinegar, of each two pound.

Boyle them according to Art, untill they come to a liquid Syrup, but take heed you boyle it not too much, left you spoyle the taste.

## *Diamoron.*

THis Syrup is profitable in gargarismes against the eating ulcers of the mouth, it cutteth away phlegme, and cleanseth the mouth and throat, and by reason of the pleasant taste thereof, it is the more comfortable to the diseased: it is made after this manner,

℞. The juice of Mulberries, and Bramble-berries, of each one pound and halfe.
Honey, two pounds.

Boyle them with an easie fire to the thickness of honey

Syrup

## *Syrup of Sloes.*

SYrup of Sloes doth refrigerate and comfort the ſtomack, ſtoppeth Fluxes, healeth the excoriations of the intrails, and is made with the pulp of Sloes and Sugar.

## *Hony of Roſes.*

HOny of Roſes ſtrengtheneth and cleanſeth the ſtomack, purgeth clammy humours helpeth concoction with the temperate heat thereof, allayeth and ſtoppeth hot fluxes, the phlegmone of the mouth, gums, and jaws; it is ſingular good with Oyle of Roſes for wounds in the head, and putting to them ſome *Aqua vitæ* makes them good to heal wounds in the joynts, where the joynt-water gleeteth out. It is made as followeth.

℞. pure white Honey diſpumed, ten pounds.
Freſh juice of red Roſes, one pound.

Put them into a Skillet, and when they begin to boyle, throw into them of freſh red Roſe leaves picked foure pounds, and boyle them untill the juice be waſted, alwayes ſtirring it, then ſtrain it, and put it up in an earthen pot.

## Conſerves.

### *And firſt of Conſerve of Red Roſes.*

THe Conſerve of red Roſes is good for the heart, and head, ſtrengtheneth and comforteth both, as alſo the bowels mitigating their heat, and ſtoppeth fluxions, and is much the more profitable in any griefe, if a few drops of Oyle of Vitrioll be mixed therewith, but beware of too much: and is thus made.

℞. Of red Roſe Leaves not fully blowed, al the withered and corrupt leaves clipped away, two pounds.

White ſugar, ſix pounds.

Put your leaves and halfe your ſugar into a ſtone mortar, and beat them till they be almoſt enough, then put in the reſt of the ſugar, and beat it up to a Conſerve.

### *Conſerve of Roſemary flowers,*

OR Conſerve of *Anthos*, hath great force in comforting the braine, and coroborating the ſinnews, and it is given with good ſucceſſe in the falling ſickneſſe, Apoplexy, Lethargy, dead and ſhaking palſie; and is made as the Conſerve of Roſes is.

Con-

### *Conserve of Borage flowers.*

THis Conserve is a great cordial, comforting the heart and all the vitals, it makes a man merry, glad, and cheerefull, and chaseth away all heavy sadnesse and dull melancholy; and is made of Borage flowers picked, and sugar, as the former.

### *Conserve of Berberries,*

DOth refrig rate, and is astringent, it quencheth thirst and heat of the stomack, and bowels, it causeth appetite, removeth the watrish humor of choler, cureth the bloudy flux, the flux of the Liver, the often gnawing and wringing of the guts caused by choler, healeth the small pox; and resisteth drunkennesse; and is made by stewing the fruit picked from the stalkes in a pot, set in a skillet of water, afterwards strained and the pulp set in an earthen and wel glased vessel on the fire, that the watrish humidity may gently evaporate, stirring it with a wooden spatula, then put to it for every six pound of pulp, ten pound of sugar, according to Art, boyle it to a good consistence.

### *Conserve of Quinces.*

THe Conserve of Quinces doth bind and comfort the stomack, is good for choler, stoppeth all kind of bloudy fluxes, and helpeth digestion; and is thus made.

Juice

Juice of Quinces clarified, six pounds.
Boyle it untill two parts be wasted, then put to it.
Of white sugar, two pounds.
Then boyle them to the thickness of honey.

### *Conserve of Wood-Sorrell.*

THis Conserve doth recreate and comfort the heart, removeth the putrid humours, refrigerateth, and profiteth much in continuall and contagions Feavers, being very cordial, and is made of the herb, as the Conserve of Roses.

### *Conserve of Sloes.*

THis conserve of sloes is of a stiptick comforting force, very profitable to comfort a weak stomack oppressed with crudities, it is good against all fluxes of the belly, and also good to heale all inflammations and excoriations, occasioned by the same, either taken on a knife in forme of a bolus, or given in Clysters: and is made as Conserve of Barberries.

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## Of Electuaries.

### *And first of London Triacle.*

THis was first appointed by the Doctors of the Colledge of London, as a thing very requisite, for that the price was reasonable for the poorer sort,

ſort, the ingredients thereof being nevertheleſſe cordiall, and yet ſuch as are eaſie to get; it may be uſed well in place of Mithridate, but becauſe the freſh is the beſt, I hold it moſt convenient for the Artiſt to keep the ſpecies ready, and when he hath occaſion to uſe any of it, he may put to every ounce three ounces of honey, and warme it upon the fire, ſtirring it well untill it be perfectly incorporated: it is thus made.

℞. Raſped harts-horne, two ounces.
Citron ſeeds,
Sorrel ſeeds,
Piony ſeeds,
Baſil ſeeds, } Of each one ounce.
Schordium,
Corraline, of each ſix drammes.
Roots of Angelica,
Tormentill,
Piony,
Leaves of Dittany,
Berries of juniper
And Bayes, of each halfe an ounce.
Marygolds,
Clove-gillyflowers,
Roſemary flowers,
Tops of St. Johns wort,
Nutmegs,
Saffron, of each three drammes.

Rootes

Roots of Gentian,
Zedoary, and
Ginger,
Mace,
Myrrhe,
Scabiouſe,
Divills bit,
Holy thiſtle, of each 2, drams.
Cloves,
Opium, of each one dram.
Canary wine, as much as ſhall ſuffice to incorporate them.
Honey, three times as much as the weight of all.

Mingle them on the fire, as I ſhewed you before.

## *Triacle* Andromache, *or* Venice *Triacle.*

THis Triacle doth the effects of Mithridate, *Dimocrati*, and is good againſt the hoarſeneſſe of the voice, againſt the jaundiſe, Dropſie, for wounds in the inteſtines, to bring forth the young birth dead, to expell and take away the Leproſie, and Meaſels, to revive every decayed ſenſe, to confirme wounds healed, to kill all kindes of wormes, to diſſipate winde, to comfort the heart and ſtomack, and to keep the body incorrupt, and ſound; and is thus made.

℞. Trochisk of ſquills, forty eight drammes.

Tro-

Trochiskes of vipers,
Long Pepper,
Opium of Thebes,
Magmatis hedycroi dry
} Of each foure and twenty drammes,
Dry Rose leaves,
Sweet Orrice of Illiria,
Juice of Licorice,
Seed of sweet Navews
Tops of Scordium,
Opobalsome,
Cinamon,
Agarick, of each twelve drammes.
Myrrhe,
Sweet Costus, or Zedoary,
Saffron,
Right Cassia Lignea,
Iudian Nard,
Camels haire,
White Pepper,
and Black.
Male frankinsence,
Dittany of Crete,
Rubarbe,
Stœchas,
Hore-hound.
Seeds of Parsely of Macedonia,
Dry Calamint,
Turpentine,
Roots of five leaved grasse,
Ginger, of each six drams,

Tops

Tops of Poly of Creete,
Ground Pine,
Celtick Nard.
Amomi,
Styrax Calamite,
Rootes of Spignell,
Toppes of Germander,
Rootes of Rhapontick,
Earth of Lemnos,
Indian leaves,
Calcitis burned, or in his stead,
Romane Copperas burned,
Roots of Gentian,
Gumme Arabick,
Juice of Hypocistis,
Caspobalsome, or Nutmegs,
or Cubebs.
Anniseeds rubbed,
Cardamome,
Fennell seeds,
Seseli,
Acatia, or the juice of sloes dried,
Seeds of Thlaspi,
Iuice of St. Iohns wort,
Seed of Bishops-weed,
Sagapenum, of each four drams.
Castor,
Roots of long birth-wort,

Bitumen

Bitumen of Judea,
Seed of Daucus,
Oppoponax,
Centry the leſſe,
Fat Galbanum, of each two drams.
Old Canary Wine, as much as ſhall ſuffice to diſſolve the ingredients.
Of the beſt hony, thrice the weight of the dry ſpecies.
Mingle them according to Art.

*Triacle Diateſſeron.*

TRiacle Diateſſeron, or the poor mans Triacle, is good againſt poiſon drunken and againſt the bitings of venemous beaſts or worms: It is alſo good againſt all the cold affects of the braine, as convulſions, reſolution of the ſinnews, falling ſickneſs, cramp, ſpaſme, the inflation of the ventricle, or ſtomack againſt the defect of concoction therein, and againſt venemous wounds both inwardly drunk, and outwardly applyed; alſo it openeth the obſtructions of the Liver and ſpleen, and thereby preſerveth the body from the diſeaſe called the Scurvy: It procures ſweat very well being taken in Sack, but is mighty hurtfull to women with child, as may be eaſily known by the Ingredients which are as follow,

R. Gentian,
Bayberries,
Myrrhe,
Round Birthwort. } of each two ounces.

Husk

Husk your Berries, and powder and fearce them, and your Gentian and Ariſtolochy muſt be ſlicked and dried in a folded paper, and ſo powdred and fearced, then diſſolve your myrrhe in a little ſack, and put to it,

Of the beſt honey diſpumed, two pounds.

And then ſprinkle in your powders, and incorporate them well on the fire.

## *Confection of Alkermes.*

THis Confection is a preſervative from Apoplexies ariſing from cold and melancholy humors, doth very much comfort the brain, and heart, and is ſometimes uſed very profitably for them that languiſh away by reaſon of a long ſickneſſe, and are ſubject to ſwounings; but beware you give it not to any having a flux of the belly, by reaſon of the azure ſtone that is in it, which is purging: It is thus compounded,

℞. The juice of good apples, either Paremains, or Pippins, of the Sweeteſt Roſewater, } Of each one pound & halfe.

In the which you ſhall infuſe for 24. houres,

Raw ſilk, four ounces.

Then ſtraine it hard, and put to the Liquor;

The Juice of Kermes berries pure, } one pound

Sugar, - two pound.

Boyle them to the thickneſſe of honey, then take it from

from the fire, and put into it of crude ambergreese cut smal, half an ounce, and when it is well melted, cast in these following finely powdered,

Of the best Cinamon,
The wood of Aloes,
Azure stone burned in a cruzible.

Then powdered, and washed first in fair water, then in Rose-water or Burrage-water four or five times, letting it dry betweene every washing untill the water come from it cleare, of each six drams.

Orient Pearles
Prepared. three drams.
Leafe gold,
Pure Musk, of each one dram.

Make it up according to Art.

## *The Electuary of the Egge.*

THis Electuary is excellent above all other Antidotes in preventing and curing the Plague, and all pestilent diseases, in expelling the infection from the heart, and is compounded after this manner.

℞. A new layd Egge.

Draw out the white at a little hole in the top, and stuffe the Egge full of the best Saffron, then cover it close with another Egge shell, then put it into an oven after bread is drawn out, and let it lye so long untill the shell begin to look all over black, but take heed the Saffron burn not, for then all that

Egg is ſpoyled; then take it out of the ſhel & powder it very ſmall, and put to it as much white muſtard ſeed in powder as it weigheth, then

Powder of the root of white Dittany,
or Fraxinella, and
Tormentill, of each two drammes.
Myrrhe,
Harts horne,
Root of Petaſites, of each one dramme.
Roots of Angelica,
and Pimpernell,
Iuniper Berries,
Zedoary,
Camphyre, of each one ounce.

Mingle them altogether in a morrar, and adde to them of the beſt Triacle the weight of all the other, and then mingle them wel with the peſtle for at leaſt three houres, powring in now and then a little ſyrup of Limons, untill it come to the forme of an Electuary.

## *Mithridate.*

MIthridate is in quality and vertue like unto Triacle, but more hot and forcible againſt the poyſon of Serpents, madde Dogs, wild Beaſts, creeping things; being uſed as a plaiſter, or drunk, it cureth all the cold affections of the head, helpeth the melancholick, or thoſe that are fearefull of waters; them alſo that have the falling ſickneſſe, Megrim,

grim, pain in the bowels, ears, tooth-ach, and weeping eyes, helpeth the evils of the mouth and jaws, being plaister-wise laid to the temples, by discussion giveth ease to the troubled with the Squinancy, Apoplexy, Cough, spitting of blood, Impostumes, or inflammations of the Lungs, or any griefes within the body; and is good against the bloudy-flux, flux of the stomack, obstructions of the guts; and against wringing, and tortions in them, being taken with *Aqua vitæ*, and the decoction of Baulastians, it remedieth Convulsions and Palsey, helpeth the Midriffe, winde in the hypocondria, the pains of the reins, and bladder; breaketh the stone, provoketh urine, and monthly flowers, expelleth other vices of the matrix; yieldeth a singular benefit for the Gowt; profiteth not a little in quotidians and quartanes a quantity drunk in wine being first warmed, and then taken an houre before the fit: it is made as followeth.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Myrrhe of Arabia, | Opobalsome, or oil of |
| Saffron, | Nutmegs, by expreſſ. |
| Agarick, | Camels hay, |
| Ginger, | Stœchas, |
| Cinamon, | True Costus, |
| Spikenard, | Galbanum, |
| Frankinsence, | Long-Pepper, |
| Seed of Triacle, mustard | Turpentine, |
| of each ten drammes. | Pontick Castor, |
| Seseli, | |

Juice of hypociſtis
The beſt Styrax
Oppoponax
Indian Leaves, or in ſtead thereof, Mace, of each one ounce.
True Caſſia lignea
Poly
White Pepper
Schordium
Seed of Daucus,
Of Candy, or
Cubebs
Trochisks of Cyphe
Bdellium, of each ſeven drams.
Celtick Nard cleanſed
Gumme Arabick,
Seed of Parſely of Macedon.
Opium
Leſſer Cardamone
Fennell ſeed
Gentian

Leaves of red Roſes
Dittany of Creet, of each five drammes.
Anniſeens
Aſarabaue
Acorus, or calamus Aromaticus.
Orris
The great Phu.
Sagapenum, of each three drammes.
Spignell
Acatia
Bellies of Land
Crocodiles
Tops of St. Johns wort, of each two drammes and halfe.
Wine as much as ſhall ſuffice to diſſolve the gums and juices, and laſt of all hony 3. times the weight of all exeept the Wine.

Mingle them according to Art as before.

*Diaphœnicon.*

THis Electuary is moſt uſed in Clyſters in long and ſharpe Feavers purging Choller and phlegme, it is good in the Collick, belly-ach, and griefs

griefs of the ventricle that arise from crudities, the dose is six drams; and is thus made.

℞. The Pulp of Dates cleansed, drawne with Hydromel, and passed through a sive.
Fresh Penides, of each halfe a pound.
Sweet Almonds blanched, three ounces and halfe.

Bruise them and mix them with two pounds of clarified hony, and boyle them a little, then sprinkle in,

Ginger
Pepper
Mace
Cinamon
Dry leaves of Rue
Seed of Fennell, and
Daucus, of each two drams.
Turbith finely powdered, four ounces.
Diagredium, one ounce and halfe.

Mingle them according to Art.

## *Diacatholicon.*

Diacatholicon gently purgeth al humours, it is conveniently used in Clysters in Feavers, and other diseases which arise from a certaine evill disposition of the Spleene and Liver, the dose is as the former; the composition is as followeth.

Pulp of Cassia,
And Tamarindes,

Leaves of Sene, of each two ounces.
Polipody,
Violets,
Rhubarb,
Anniſeeds,
Pejudes,
Sugar candy, of each one ounce.
Licorice ſliced,
Seeds of Gourds,
Critalls,
Cucumbers,
Mellons, of each two drams.

Pound that are to be pounded then take
Freſh Polipody, three ounces,
Fennell ſeeds, ſix drams.

Boyle them in foure pounds of raine water, or ordinary water to the waſting of a third part, ſtraine them and put to the Liquor two pounds of the beſt Sugar, boyle them again with the Pulps, and when it is almoſt enough, adde the reſt finely powdred, and make it into an Electuary.

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## Of Opiats.

### *Of Diaſcordium.*

*Diaſcordium* is helpfull in Feavers, as well contagious as otherwiſe; it is good for the headach, and for the plague; availeth in fluxes of the belly,

belly, and tertian Agues, and is made after this manner,

℞: Cinamon,
Cassia lignea, of each halfe an ounce.
True Scordium, one ounce.
Dittany of Crete,
Tormentill,
Bistort,
Galbanum,
Gum Arrabick, of each halfe an ounce.
Opium, one dram and halfe.
Styrax, Calamint, foure drams and halfe.
Sorrell seed, one dram and halfe.
Gentian, halfe an ounce.
Bole armenick, one ounce and halfe.
Sealed earth of Lemnos, halfe an ounce.
Long Pepper,
Ginger, of each two drams.
White dispumed honey, two pounds and halfe.
Conserve of Roses, one pound.
Good Canary Wine, halfe a pound.

Dissolve the Gums in the Wine, and then mingle the rest according to Art to the forme of an Electuary.

## *Laudanum Paracelsi.*

THis worthy Medicine I have often used, as it hath been commended by the Author himself, and also by *Oswaldus Crollius* and lately by that

learned man Mr. *John Woodall*, who hath ſet downe the vertues thereof at large in his *Chyrurgions Mate*, whoſe method I follow in this book, as I have before ſhewed; and becauſe the aforeſaid Authours are too great a price for every one, and in ſuch languages which divers underſtand not, and my deſire being to fit my book as neer as I can to the title of *Vade Mecum*: I will out of the ſaid Authours, and mine own practiſe ſet downe both the vertues, and compoſition of this truely *Laudanum*: And firſt in al ſharp pains whatſoever hot, or cold, within, or without the body, yea even when through extremity of pain the parties are at deaths door, or almoſt madde with the vehemency of the ſame, this precious Medicine giveth eaſe preſently, yea and quiet ſleep, and that ſafely, but much better the body being firſt ſoluble either by nature or art; I mean by ſuppoſitory, or clyſter which is better: In the Cholick with Mint-water it eaſeth the griping pains thereof: In the pains, and gravell of the Kidneys, it giveth preſent eaſe, and likewiſe in the Pluriſie: In paines of the joynts it is very good: It is good to ſtay rhumes, as tooth-ache, and other like defluxions, in the beginnings, as namely in the tooth-ache, diſſolve four grains thereof in Plantain-water, and put it into the ear of the aking ſide, and take three grains into the body, and ly to reſt; it is a ſure help: In all fluxes of the belly, whether they proceed of ſharp and ſlippery humours, or what-

whatſoever elſe offending cauſe, taken with Maſtick, *terra ſigillata*, fine bole, or with any other appropriate good medicine, it is exceeding ſure, for it fortifieth the other medicines, and doubleth their forces, adding his owne alſo thereto: In extreme watchings, and want of reſt, either inwardly or outwardly taken, it is profitable; if outwardly you would uſe it, take foure or ſix graines with three drops of Oylof Nutmegs made by expreſſion, mix them together, and bind them in two little clouts, and put it into the noſthrills, it will marvailouſly aſſwage paines in the head, and cauſe quiet reſt: In the extreme bleeding of the noſe called *hæmorragy*, it is an approved ſecret, that ſixteen grains thereof divided into two Pills, and thruſt up into the noſtrils, into each noſtrill one part, helpeth the ſame: In all kinde of Feavers it is good to be given with water of Wormewood, or pil-wiſe alone, and if the heat remaine after ſix houres, you may give it the ſecond time, & after that again in like time ſafely, not exceeding the doſe; yet let your own experience lead you that where you ſee three grains will not cauſe reſt, in the next potion you may give one graine more, and ſo encreaſe *paulatim*, but encreaſe not but upon good deliberation: In burning Feavers it aſſwageth thirſt, and provoketh ſleep, chiefly in thoſe Feavers in which the party ſeemeth to have ſome ſhew of reſt, with tedious dreames and ſlumbers mixed: In the diſeaſe called *Aſthma*,

and

and in the Ptiſick, if it be uſed in water of hyſop it will preſerve the diſeaſed Patient a long time: It conſerveth the natural heat, ſtrengthneth the ſpirits, repaireth ſtrength loſt: It is alſo effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reaſon, and are troubled with the paſſions of the heart: It is likewiſe uſed with good effect againſt vomiting, and the hickeck proceeding of winde, fatneſſe, or debility of the ventricle: In the ſuperfluous defluxions of the excremental, or menſtrual bloud, it is an excellent remedy with *crocus martis*, or red corall: In phrenſies, and madneſſe, both inwardly and outwardly it is good mixed with *Aqua vitæ*, and the temples anointed therewith; In the falling ſickneſſe, with ſpirit of Vitriol or the quinteſſence of Camphyre, with alſo oyle of Almonds it is uſually taken; but beware you uſe not this medicine to any which are feeble through a great cough, being oppreſſed with tough phlegme, and ſhortneſſe of breath, for there it is not good. The doſe is, two, three, or foure graines; if there be looſeneſſe of the belly, as is rehearſed, it worketh much better. It is beſt given in any occaſion accompanied with waters, or other medicines which are moſt appropriate to the diſeaſes, and parts diſeaſed, and yet may very well be given alone in a Pill, which I willingly do, for that the Patient then is leaſt troubled with the taſte thereof, the compoſition is as followeth.

℞. Opium

℞. Opium of Thebes,
Juice of henbane gathered in due time and dryed in the ſun, } ounce & half
The powder of Diambre and Diamoſh truely made, } of each two ounces and half.
Choice mummie from beyond ſea, half an ounce
Salt of Pearles and Corall, } of each three drammes.
The Liquor of white Amber, drawne with the Alcohol of wine,
The bone of a Harts heart, of each one dramme.
Bezoar ſtone,
Unicornes horne, } Of each one dramme.
Moſch,
Amber, } of each one ſcruple.

In want of right potable gold not ſophiſticated, you ſhall adde theſe things.

Oyles of Aniſeeds,
Carraway ſeeds,
Oranges,
Citrons,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Cinamon,
Amber, } of each twelve drops.

Make of all theſe a maſſe, or extract according to Chymiſtry, out of which you may forme your pils, as hereafter ſhall be ſhewn; As firſt,

℞. The

℞. The roots and rinds of the younger hemlock, casting away the inward woody part thereof; the time of the gathering thereof is in Summer, the Moon being in the sign *Aries* or *Libra*: and before the ful of the Moon, and if it might be done, it were best to be gathered in the very hour the Moon enters into one of the said signs; this observed, let the juice thereof be pressed out, and filtred, and coagulated, then set in the Sun to harden, which done, extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of wine; the *opium* must be purged in some distilled water, as of hysop or the like, as you would wash aloes, and then extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of wine; as also the tincture of the species of *Diambræ*, must bee extracted with Spirit of wine.

The juice of henbane with the extract of *opium* mingled together with the spirit of wine wherinto they are extract before, is to bee evaporated from them ere that they be mixed with the rest of the ingredients, also the *opium* and juice of henbane must be digested in chymical manner for a month at least, that thereby their *sulphurous*, venemous, and dangerous vapours they have, may be well corrected, which

vapours

vapours have a yellowiſh froth, or ſcum ſeen in the ſuperficiall parts of them, and are very obnoxious and dangerous, which I thought not amiſſe to adviſe the ſtudious and induſtrious Chymiſt of; let all the extractions bee done in the true Spirit of wine well rectified, and then the longer the extract remaineth in the digeſtion, the better will be your medicine.

He that intendeth any part of this compoſition for women, muſt forbeare the Musk and Ambergreece, and uſe with it rather foure graines of good *Caſtoreum*, I meane in that one doſe he intends to give the women; the Fæces of the *Opium* Henbane, *ſpecies* of Amber, &c. after their tinctures are extracted from them, are to be calcined, and brought into ſalt, namely by infuſion in ſome fitting Liquor after calcination, with all due filteration, evaporation, and coagulation, with *Cobobs* convenient, and added to the reſt of the Compoſition.

And concerning the tinctures mentioned to be extracted in ſpirit of Wine, after one months digeſtion, the ſpirit of wine is to be evaporated by *Balneum Mariæ*, till the reſidence bee almoſt of the thickneſſe of honey, which done and gathered into one convenient glaſſe porrenger, or the like inſtrument, then adde the ſalt of Corall and pearles, and the Mummie beaten fine, and alſo the *Bezoar* and

Harts

Harts horne, Musk, and Amber all in fine powder, and well mixed with the ſaid extracts, then adde the foreſaid ſalts of the recited fæces, and alſo the former recited Oyles, all of them firſt mixed together with Liquor of Amber wel ſhaken together in a glaſſe Viol, with a few drops of ſpirit of wine, for that the ſaid ſpirit of wine cauſeth the recited Oyles well to incorporate; which done, and that they are all mixed in one, and added to the former, the *Laudanum* is ready, onely if you could forbear your medicine ſo long, that it might afterwards ſtand in a ſmall Alimbeck of glaſſe with a blinde head one month, it would be much the better.

I have the rather mentioned this medicine in my book, becauſe ſo many dangerous Compoſitions are dayly ſold for currant, *Laudanum Paracelſi Opitiati*, to the extreame hazard of the lives of very many, and to the great prejudice of the Commonwealth; and for that the young Artiſt bee not deceived with falſe Compoſitions, though indeed it is impoſſible to ſpye ſome cunning deceits, which are in this medicine, yet theſe rules following wil inſtruct the buyer.

Firſt, therefore ſee the *Laudanum* be even, not having any courſe, greety, or groſſe thing in it, but that it will clearly diſſolve, as juice of Licorice wil that is well made.

2. If there be either honey or ſugar in it, it is falſe.

3. If

3. If it bee not much after the consistence of juice of Licorice well made, it is either false, or foolishly compounded and will not keep.

4. If it retain the strong loathsome savour of Opium, it is not to be trusted.

5. If it bee not meerly of one colour, that you can see none of the ingredients appear at all, it cannot be good.

This Composition wel and truely made, must be smooth, and well smelling, of such indifferent hardnesse, that without additions you may roll it into Pills, and is not greatly ponderous, or heavy, but it is of an unpleasant taste, and therefore best given in a Pill, except necessity urge the contrary, or in outward meanes.

*Philonium Romanum.*

THis Opiate is good in the Plurisie, Collicke, and any internall paine or griefe, it causeth sleep, stayeth flux of bloud in the inward parts, and sneezing; allaieth the griefe of the belly, spleen, Liver, and Reines, caused by cold wind and crude humours; and taketh away the hicket: the dose is one scruple, and is augmented or decreased, as yeares and strength of the patient require. It is thus made.

℞. White Pepper,
Seed of white henbane, of each five drammes.
Opium, two drammes and halfe.

Cassia

Cassia lignea, one dramme and half.
Smallage seed, one dramme.
Seed of right Macedon Parsely,
Fennell, and Daucus of
Creete, of each two scruples five grains.
Saffron, one scruple and halfe.
Indian spike,
Pellitory,
Zedoary, of each fifteene graines,
Cinamon, one dramme and halfe.
Euphorbium,
Myrrh,
Castor, of each one dramme.
Dispumed honey thrice the weight of all.
Mingle them, and make them into an Electuary,

## *Philonium Persicum.*

THis is good against the overmuch flowing of womens naturall visits, and the Hæmorrhoids, and against the flux of the belly, against vomiting, and spitting of bloud, it doth also consolidate Ulcers and veins; it is made as followeth.

℞. White Pepper,
White Henbane, of each twenty drammes.
Opium,
Earth of Lemnos, of each ten drammes.
Bloud-stone prepared,
Saffron, of each five drammes.
Castor,

Indian

Indian Spike,
Euphorbium,
Pellitory,
Pearles,
Amber,
Zedoary,
Leopards bane,
Trochisks of Ramich, of each one dram.
Camphyre, one scruple.

Of the best hony of roses, three times the weight Mingle them, and make them into an Electuary.

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## Pilles.

### *Pillulæ auræ*, or *Golden-Pilles.*

THese Pilles are cholagogal, attracting choller, yea and phlegme too from the superiour and inferiour *venter*, and therefore purge the head, senses and eyes, and restore the eye-sight; their dose is is one dram: they are thus made,

℞. Aloes,
Diagredium, of each five drams.
Red Roses,
Smallage seed, of each two drams and half.
Seeds of Fennel, and
Anise, of each one dram and half.
Mastick,

Saffron,
Trochisks alhaudal, of each one dram.
Powder them, and make them up into a ſtiffe maſs with hony of Roſes ſtrained.

## *Pillulæ Cochiæ,*

THeſe purge choller and phlegm from the head, the liver, and all other parts, wherein ſuch humours are contained, the ordinary doſe is one dram; They are made as followeth.

℞. The powder of Galens Hiera Picra, 10. drams.
Pulp of Colloquintida, three drams, one ſcruple.
Diagredium, two drams and halfe.
Turbith,
Stœchas, of each five drams.
Make them up with Syrup of *ſtœchas* into a maſſe.

## *Pilles* ſine quibus, *or without which I would not be.*

THey wonderfully purge choler, phlegme, and melancholy, they are moſt properly good againſt the cataract and dimneſſe of the eyes, preſerving the ſight, and curing the griefs of the eare, they alſo help the paines and gripings of the upper guts, they are thus made,

℞. Waſhed Aloes, fourteen drammes.

The five sorts of Myrabolans.
- Citrinarum,
- Chæbularum,
- Emblicarum,
- Indarum,
- Bellericarum,

Rubarb,
Mastick,
Wormwood,
Red Roses,
Violets,
Sene,
Agarick,
Dodder, of each one dram.
Diagredium, six drams and half.

Make them into a masse for Pills with syrup of the juice of Fennell with hony.

## *Pilles of Ruffus.*

THese Pilles are called pestilentiall, because they are usually given in the pestilence, or plague, rather to prevent infection then cure the infected, the body being freed from excrements by the Aloes, from putrefaction by the Myrrhe, and by Saffron the vitall faculties are quickned; they are very stomachical; and where any oppression of the stomack doth require gentle purging, these Pilles excell; their dose is, ʒij. They are thus made.

℞. Of the best Aloes, two ounces.
Choice Myrrhe.
Saffron, of each one ounce.

Make them up with the Syrup of the Juice of Lymons according to Art.

### *Pilles of Euphorbium.*

THese are very good againſt the Dropſie and Scurvy, for they callifie the ſtomack, and intrails, purge water aboundantly, prevail alſo in removing the cauſe of humours, and bring aid for the pains of the Loyns, and gowt, proceeding from too much humidity; the doſe is from ℈j. to ʒſ. mixed with Pilles of Cochia; they are thus made,

℞. Euphorbium,
Coloquintida,
Agarick,
Bdellium,
Sagapenum, of each two drams.
Aloes, five drammes.

Make them up with ſyrup of the juice of Leeks.

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## Laxatives.

### *Pulvis arthreticus.*

THis is a very ſafe, and good general purging medicine: It purgeth all podagrical defluxions, and generally any humour or reflexion of the body downwards, being given in waters appropriate to the quantity of one dram; and it is thus made,

℞. Her-

℞. Hermodactylls,
Turbith,
Diagredium,
Sene,
Filings of mans skull,
Sugar, of each one ounce powdered.
Mingle them, and keep them close in a glasse.

## *Confection Hamech.*

PUrgeth choler, melancholy, and salt phlegm, and is therefore with great benefit used against diseases arising from the same, the canker, leprosie, or dry scurff, madnesse, ring-worm, itching, scabs, and the like, the dose is six drams in fumaterry-water; it is thus made,

℞. Bark of the yellow Myrabolans, two ounces.
Of the Black, and Chebul Myrabolans,
Violets,
Coloquintida,
Polipody, of each one ounce and halfe.
Wormewood,
Time, of each halfe an ounce.
Anniseeds,
Fennel seeds,
Red Rose leaves, of each three drammes.

Beat them, and steep them in two pints of Whey one day, then boyl them to one pinte, rub them

with your hands, and ſtrain them, and to the Liquor adde,

Juice of Fumetary,
Pulp of Pruins, and
Raiſins, of each halfe a pound.
White ſugar,
Diſpumed hony, of each one pound.

Boyl them to the thickneſſe of hony; when it is almoſt boyled enough ſprinkle into it

Agarick trochiſchat.
Sene powdered, of each two ounces.
Rubarb powdered, one ounce and halfe.
Epythimum, one ounce.
Diagredium, ſix drams.
Cinamon, halfe an ounce.
Ginger, two drams.
Seed of Fumetary, and
Aniſe,
Spikenard, of each one dramme.

Make them into an Electuary, ſ. a.

## *Benedicta Laxativa.*

*Benedicta laxativa* purgeth out ſlimy humors, moſt eſpecially ſuch as are in the joints; it drawes from the head, reines, bladder, and every part, it is moſt uſed in Clyſters, the doſe ſix drams; it is thus made,

℞. Choice Turbith, ten drammes.
Diagredium,

The Bark of the root of Esula prepared,
Hermodactils,
Red Roses, of each five drams.
Cloves,
Spikenard,
Ginger,
Saffron,
Right Saxifrage,
Long Pepper,
Amomi, or in his stead Calamus aromat.
Cardamome the lesser,
Seed of Smallage,
Parsely,
Carraway,
Fennel,
Sparagus,
Butchers-broom,
Grommel,
Salt Gemme,
Galangal,
Mace, of each one dram.
Dispumed hony, three times the weight of all.

Make an Electuary s. a. It is best to keep the powders well thrust together into a pot, and close covered, and when you use them, put the hony to them.

### *Aloe Roſat,*

PUrgeth the head and ſtomack very well, and killeth wormes, being made up into Pills, and ſo ſwallowed; the doſe is one dram: it is thus made.

℞. Aloes cicatrine of the cleareſt made into powder, four ounces.

Juice of damask Roſes purified, one pound. Put them together to the Sun, or in *Balneo* untill all the moiſture be exhaled, then adde more juice, and again evaporate it, thus do four times, and then put to the Maſſe in a pot cloſe covered.

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## Simples.

### *And firſt of Aloe,*

IT removeth cold flegmatick and cholerick humours by purging, digeſting, and driving them out; it is a Soveraign medicine for the ſtomack, and outwardly applyed it ſtayeth bloud amongſt other aſtringent powders, and is incarnative. It is the juice of a plant: the doſe is one dramme or more.

### *Joleb.*

THis root powdered fine, will purge very well watry humours, and opens the Liver, is given in the Dropſie, Scurvy, and the like to the quantity of one dram.

*Rubarb.*

*Rubarb.*

RUbarb is hot in the first degree, dry in the second, of an astringent nature, is good for the stomack, and Liver, and against the bloudy flux; purgeth downwards cholerick humors, and therefore very profitably used against hot Feavers, inflammations, and stoppings of the Liver; the dose that binds is half a dram with Conserve of Roses; to purge take from one dram to halfe an ounce.

*Polipody of the Oake,*

IS dry in the second degree, openeth the body, and bringeth away black choler and phlegme, helpeth the Chollick, and griping of the belly, and also the obstruction of the Spleen.

*Harts-horne rasped.*

THis is a cordiall simple, given in want of Unicornes horne, and not unfitly, it comforteth the heart, and is good against poyson, provoked urine, openeth obstructions, easeth the cholick, and dispersеth wind, killeth worms in the body, is good against pains in the reins, or bladder, and being taken upon each occasion in Liquors proper to the former griefs, it is much the better in force. Harts horne burned, and powdered, is good against the bloudy, or any other flux of the belly.

*Euphor-*

*Euphorbium*,

IS hot and dry almoſt in the fourth degree, and beſides his extreame heat, and notable acrimony, it hath a certain faculty of purging, whereby tough and cold phlegme with Choler, and water, are taken away.

*Saffron*,

IS hot in the ſecond degree, dry in the firſt, is good for the braine, quickneth the ſences, cheareth the heart, cauſeth digeſtion, helpeth the diſeaſes of the breaſt, lungs, and liver, it mollifieth all hardneſſes, and ripeneth all tumors.

*Chyna*.

CHyna Roots prevaile much in the cure of the French Pox; and are good for the giddineſſe of the head, taketh away the pain of the ſtomack, and obſtructions, and are profitable for the dropſie, Collick, and gripings of the belly, moveth urine, cauſeth ſweat, and are helpfull againſt Convulſions, the Palſey, and pains of the joynts, and a ſingular remedy againſt a Conſumption.

*Salſaparilla*.

IS of a hot quality, cauſeth ſweat, eſpecially extinguiſheth the heat of venereall poyſon, and is good for the articular diſeaſes, ulcers, and phlegmatick

matick humours, and principally it is good against the French Pox.

*Guiacum.*

DOth exsiccate, attenuate, open, purge, move sweat, resisteth contagion, and infection, and doth wonderfully cure the French Pox, old ulcers, scabs, and Ring-worms; the best use is by decoction in fair water.

*Licorice,*

IS in all his qualities temperate, yet inclining more to heat, it is agreable to the Lungs, and breast; rotteth phlegme, moveth expectoration, cureth the Cough, helpeth breathing, and is profitable for the reins, taking away the sharpnesse of the urine, dissolveth the stone, and healeth the sores of the kidneys, and bladder.

*Juice of Licorice,*

IS likewise temperate in all his qualities, but exceeding somewhat in heat, somewhat it doth lenifie the throat, and mitigate the asperities of the Arteries, cleanseth the bladder, and is good for the cough, moveth expectoration, and is very profitable against all vices of the Lungs, and throat.

*Powder*

### *Powder of Licorice,*

IS of the ſame nature with Licorice, it is much uſed to rol Pils in when they are too ſoft.

### *French-barly,*

IS cold and dry in the firſt degree, digeſteth, ſoftneth, and ripeneth all hard ſwellings; Is good for inflammations, excelleth againſt the ſoreneſs of the throat, refrigerateth, comforteth, ſtrengthneth, is abſterſive, and provoketh urine: I commonly uſe it thus: Put a heaped ſpoonfull into a pinte of running water, boyle it a walme or two, poure out that water into a baſon, and uſe it when it is cold, either for Juleps or emulcions, or any other wayes.

### *Anniſeeds,*

ARe hot and dry in the third degree, doth diſcuſſe the windineſſe of the ſtomack and bowels, ſtoppeth the bloudy-flux, lask of the belly, moveth urine, and monthly viſits in women, breaketh and bringeth away the ſtone, helpeth obſtructions of the Liver, amendeth the breath, and is good for the falling-ſickneſſe.

### *Fennell-ſeeds,*

ARe hot in the third degree, dry in the firſt, corroborateth the ſtomack, openeth the obſtructions

ſtructions of the lungs, liver, and kidneys, and cauſeth aboundance of milk in womens breaſts.

### *Carraway-ſeeds.*

CAraway-ſeeds are of the ſame nature, and vertue with Anniſeeds, and are uſed in Clyſters to break wind.

### *Cummin-ſeeds,*

ARe hot and dry in the third degree, they attenuate, digeſt, reſolve, diſcuſſe wind, diſſipate flegmatick tumours, and are good againſt the collick, and tympany.

### *Linſeed,*

LInſeed is hot in the firſt degree, temperate in moiſture and drineſſe, ſoftneth all cold tumors, ripeneth and breaketh impoſtumes, draweth out thornes ſticking in the body, expelleth wind, and gripings of the belly, and cleanſeth the fleſh from ſpots.

### *Fenugreek,*

IS hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, doth mollifie, diſcuſſe and mundifie; helpeth cold hard ſwellings, impoſtumes, and gout in the feet, waſteth and lenifieth the hardneſſe of the milt, mitigateth

heat,

heat profitable for the matrix in women, and cleanseth the skin from many evils, as itch, scurffe, pimples, wheales, and the like.

### *Sugar.*

Sugar is hot in the first degree, looseth the belly, is convenient to the stomack, doth cleanse, digest, take away the asperity or roughnesse of the tongue and siccity, thirst or drought in Feavers, helpeth the reins and bladder, and is profitable for eyes dim of sight.

### *White-starch,*

Is moderately hot, levigateth the parts exasperated; it is effectuall against defluxions of humours into the eyes, against pustles and hollow ulcers, it filleth with flesh, stoppeth spitting of bloud, helpeth the roughnesse, and soreneſſe of the breast and throat, and easeth the cough; it is very good in the fluxes of the belly to be given in Clysters against inflammations, and excoriations in the intrails.

### *Nutmegs,*

Are hot, and dry in the second degree, helpeth the stoppings of the liver, milt, stomack, windinesse of the belly, lask, weakneſſe of the kidneys, and stopping of the urine, comforteth the heart, and aromatizeth the stomack.

*Myrrh.*

### *Myrrhe.*

MYrrhe choſen fragile or brittle, light, ſplendent, of little drops, bitter, ſharp, which ſmelleth ſweet, full of whitiſh veins being broken, is hot and dry in the ſecond degree; it openeth the womb, procureth womens monthly viſits, bringeth forth ſpeedily the birth, and is good for the Cough, ſtitch, flux and bloudy flux: it killeth wormes, amendeth the breath, cloſeth up wounds, confirmeth the teeth looſe, and ſtayeth the haire from ſhedding.

### *Maſtick.*

MAſtick ſweet in ſmell, white, ſplendent, brittle, old, and very dry, is hot in the ſecond degree, it helpeth concoction, ſtoppeth vomiting, confirmeth the power of retaining ſuſtenance, is abſterſive; it is profitable alſo to them that ſpit bloud, or that are troubled with a cough; it attracteth phlegme from the braine, and is good for the breath.

### *Pitch.*

PItch is hot and dry in the ſecond degree, it diſcuſſeth, conglutinateth, mollifieth, maturateth, ſuppleth the hardneſſe of the matrix, and hard tumours, cureth ulcers, filleth them that are hollow up with good fleſh, and helpeth cold aches, and the gowt.

*Roſin.*

### *Roſin.*

ROſin is hot; mollifying, diſcuſſing, and cleanſing, and being taken inwardly is good againſt the cough, mendeth the breaſt, provoketh urine, concocteth crude matters, looſeth the belly, expelleth the ſtone and gravel, and is excellent for the cure of green and freſh wounds.

### *Turpentine.*

TUrpentine is hot in the ſecond degree, it is cleanſing, mollifying, and operative, it is good taken inwardly for the ſhortneſſe of breath, ptiſick, ſtone, collick, cold, and windy affections of the breaſt; it provokes urine, and ſends forth gravell; it avails much in the running of the reins, uſed outwardly it is good in wounds in ſinewy places. it fils wounds and ulcers with fleſh, and is much uſed in Emplaiſters and Unguents.

### *Waxe yellow and white.*

YEllow waxe doth mollifie, and heat, moiſtneth temperately; it is good to amend the milk in Nurſes breaſts coagulated, it aſſwageth pain, healeth wounds and ulcers, and hath commonly a place in all good Unguents and Emplaiſters; it is a good medicine to be drunk or eaten, and ſo ſwallowed downe for to cure the exulceration of the ſtomack or intrails in fluxes, where inward exulcerations

cerations are to be feared; white wax is colder then yellow.

### *Harts-ſuet.*

HEarts-ſuet is of a hot nature, doth aſſwage aches, reſolveth and mollifieth hard tumours in any part of the body, and by experience is found very good adminiſtred in Clyſters, to heale the excoriations of the right gut; for it is anodine, and very ſanative.

### *Hogs-ſuet.*

IT hath a lenifying, and anodine quality, and therefore it is not unprofitably uſed for mitigation of ſharp humours, aſſwaging of pain, healing of burnings with fire, and very fitly mixed with Cataplaſmes appointed for that purpoſe.

### *Sperma-ceti,*

IS ſowr in taſte, ſpungy, and white in ſhew, unſavory in ſmell, and weighty, having a ſharp quality; it is of a cold facultie, cleanſeth, and digeſteth; it is good againſt inward bruiſes taken inwardly, and the place contuſed anointed therewith, and a *Paracelſus* plaiſter put over it, or Greek-pitch; it is alſo good for ſpots and morphew in the skin.

*Dragons bloud,*

IS cold and dry in the first degree; it is of an astringent quality, it closeth up wounds and confirmeth the weak parts, and stayeth the flux of bloud inward or outward; it is used outwardly, with other astringent powders.

*Cantharides,*

ARe used outwardly to raise a blister, and sometimes inwardly to move urine, but not without danger.

*Bole-Armeny,*

IS very dry and astringent; it is a good medicine in resisting the fluxes of bloud, helping the Catarrhe, Dysentery, and Ulcers of the mouth: It is good in the Pestilence, and all other like infections.

*Allome,*

IS astringent, mendeth putrified ulcers, drieth the moist, consumeth proud superfluous flesh, taketh away the itch, and cureth the scab, and is very profitable in lotions for ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or elsewhere: Being burnt, it is most used to dry up ulcers, and induce a cicatrize.

*White Copperas,*

IT is good for *Collyriums*, or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes, namely againſt itchings, akings, ſmartings, defluxions, and opthalmiaes of the eyes.

*Album Græcum,*

OR White doggs turd, is hot and aſtringent, ſtayeth the Lask, cureth the Squinancy, helpeth the Dyſentery, and driveth away Feavers, that come by courſe; and is very good to ſtrew the fundament fallen downe withall, being powdred and ſifted through a Lawn or Sarcenet.

*Trochisks of Red-Lead.*

THeſe Trochisks conſume proud fleſh, mundifie ſordid ulcers, as alſo callous or hard fleſh, and wonderfully cures Fiſtulaes. They are thus made.

℞. The Crumme of well leavened bread, four drammes.

Good Sublimate, one dram.
Red-Lead, halfe a dram.
Roſe water, as much as will ſuffice to incorporate them into a ſtiffe paſte.

Make them up into what faſhion you pleaſe with the Roſe water, and dry them in an Oven, and keep them for your uſe.

*Præcipitate.*

THis Mercuriall medicine is of the ſame quality with Mercury, and for killing and curing gives way to no other; it is good to cleanſe and dry old ulcers, being mingled with Baſilicon; it brings new or old ſores to digeſtion, and ſtayes bloud being applyed upon Lint; it is given in Pilles againſt the French-pox, but not without great danger, unleſſe it be done with good advice.

*Quickſilver,*

IT corrodeth, killeth Lice and Nits, and alſo the itch; woundeth the inteſtines, ſuppreſſeth urine, ſwelleth the body, hurteth the ſtomack, and belly; reſolveth, penetrateth, and purgeth.

*Lapis Medicamentoſus,*

THis ſtone being diſſolved one ounce of it in a pint of rain-water, or river-water (not Well-water) and filtered from the dregs, ſo as it remain cleare, and ſo waſh any old ſore with it morning and night, and a linnen cloath wet in it, and layed upon it, and it will heale it in what part ſoever it be; it ſtayes all defluxions, cleanſeth and comforteth the part affected; it faſtens the teeth, and keeps the gums from putrifaction; it is good for redneſſe and heat in the eyes, or humours, if the corners of the eyes bee moyſtened with a feather;

it

it taketh away St. Anthonies fire, Shingles, &c. a cloath wet in it bee laid upon them, and renewed as ſoon as it is dry: it heals the ſcabs of the hands or body, if they be waſhed at night; it is good againſt the Cancer in the breaſt, or mouth, or any ulcers of the mouth, or throat, being gargariſed; it dryes Bliſters, or wheals on the feet; it heals all ſorts of burnings, if a cloath wet in it be laid upon them, it is thus made.

℞. Green Copperas, one pound.
White Copperas, halfe a pound,
Allome, one pound and halfe.
Salt nitre,
Common-ſalt, of each three ounces.
Salt of Tartar,
Wormewood,
Mugwort,
Succory,
Arſemart,
Plantaine, of each halfe an ounce.

Put them all into a new earthen pot, and put to them a little Roſe Vinegar, and boyle them on a gentle coale fire, ever ſtirring them untill they begin to grow thick, then adde,

Venice Ceruſſe, halfe a pound.
Bole armeny, four ounces.

Mingle them well together, untill it grows to the hardneſſe of a ſtone, then let it coole and break the pot and take it out, and keep it to your uſe; If you

will put in gummes, as Myrrhe and Frankinſence, you muſt boyle them very gently leaſt they burn, and the ſtrength vaniſh away.

### *Burnt Coperas,*

IS made as burnt Alom is, of any ſort of Coperas, and is uſed to abate ſpungy fleſh in ulcers, and alſo in all reſtrictive powders for ſtaying of fluxes; and it helpeth well with other fitting Simples to cicatrize, and alſo in lotions and gargariſmes it is of good uſe.

### *Honey.*

ENgliſh Honey being yellow, the ſavour and odour pleaſant, ſharp, pure, ſincere, cleare, faſt, or ſtiffe, yielding little ſcum in decoction, is good and very profitable for thoſe that are coſtive, as alſo for the ſtomack, if one drink it with water, it helpeth the bladder, and reines, it is good for the eyes, it mundifieth openeth and healeth; as for burnings and ſcaldings it cureth them without ſear, and is very good to heal ulcers of the eares.

### *Beane Meale,*

IS cold and moiſt, diſſolveth all ſwellings, is very good for ulcers, evills, and blaſtings of the genitors, and taketh away inflammation of womens paps, made into a Cataplaſme with beer and vinegar, it helpeth the ſwelling of the legs.

*Barly*

*Barly Meale.*

IT is cold and dry in the first degree, dissolveth hot and cold tumours, digesteth, softeneth, and ripeneth hard swellings, stoppeth the lask, and humors falling into the joints, discussleth wind, is good against the scurffe, and leprosie, and allayeth the inflammations of the Gowt.

*Wheat flowre,*

IS hot in the first degree, stoppeth spitting of bloud, distillations of subtil humors, helpeth the cough and roughnesse of the sharp artery, dissolveth tumours, and cleanseth the face from Lentils and spots, appeaseth hunger and thirst, and is the principal natural upholder of the life and health of man.

*Mill-dust.*

MIll-dust is used in compositions, to stay fluxes of bleeding wounds.

*Wheat-Bran.*

IS good against the scurfe, itch, and spreading scab, dissolveth the beginnings of hot swellings, doth swage and slake the hard swellings of womens breasts, and the decoction thereof is singular good, to cure the painful exulcerations in the intrails given by Clysters.

## *Of the Crows-bills, Catch-bullets, and Terebellum.*

THese Instruments are used severally to draw out bullets, arrow-heads, broken bones, pieces of Armour, or Maile, or whatsoever else of unnaturall things gotten into any part of mans body: In the use of them great care and respect must be had not to use extream violence on the sudden to draw out the offending thing; for it is not always necessary to draw it out by the way of the first wound, but perhaps it may with far lesse danger be thrust quite through the member, and taken out on the other side.

Sometimes a bullet, or arrow-head may be fixed in a bone, or between bones, and then it is far better not to move it, then to offend the part wherein it is lodged or settled; for in such cases oftentimes nature doth better cast it forth, then the Artist can devise to do.

## *Incision sheers.*

THis Instrument is to dilate, and inlarge the orifice of a wound, for divers respects, though many instead thereof do use the Incision knife, yet upon severall occasions you shall finde the Incision-sheers to be needfull and necessary.

The

## *The Scrue-probe,*

IS an Inſtrument as long againe as an ordinary probe, made to unſcrue in the middle, and is uſed where the ſmall probe is too ſhort to make ſufficient probation.

## *Diſmembring-knife.*

THis Inſtrument is uſed in diſmembring; as namely to amputate or cut any offenſive part, or member in mans body; I mean the fleſhy parts or whatſoever elſe may be inciſed cloſe to the bone, or between the bones, the better to make way for the ſame, having alwayes in a readineſſe an inciſion knife to cut aſunder in all places as the knife cannot come at.

## *Of the Traſine.*

THis Inſtrument was firſt deviſed by Mr. *John Woodall*, a very learned man, whom I do chiefly follow in the method of this Book, as I have declared in my Preface, and is of more uſe then the Trapan, as I have divers times experienced; and I uſe it according to the ſaid Mr. *Woodalls* direction in his book, which becauſe it is not in every place, therefore I ſhall rehearſe his own words whereby the Artiſt may finde the uſe of it, and by practice come to gain more knowledge of it.

It is firſt to be conſidered that the pinne thereunto

unto belonging ( which is in the middeſt of the head) being placed truly in the Center, be artificially made of good ſteel, and that it be triangular alſo, that it be ſharp each way, well pointed, and ſtand faſt in the inſtrument, and alſo that it ſtand no lower, but alwayes ſomewhat higher then the circumferent teeth of the head of that Inſtrument do; for becauſe the ſaid pinn in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-headed-ſaw to the beginning of the work, and in the agitating and moving the Trafine with the hand to and fro in this work, the ſaid pin may firſt take hold ere the teeth of the inſtrument touch the ſcull, for the ſaid pinne is not only appointed as a rule and guide, and alſo as the ſtay to the work; which done, namely when the tooth, head, orbe, or ſaw, hath taken round hold, then the ſooner the better, the Artiſt is to take up the inſtrument to wipe and cleanſe the teeth thereof, and draw out the ſaid pinne in the center, the which he may no wayes omit; which done, he is by the agitation of his hand only to and fro to pierce, and having pierced, as it were halfe through, he is again to take up his inſtrument, and cleanſe it, and then againe to proceed in piercing by the motion of his hand to and fro, untill he have in all parts gone through the *cranium*, which if he diligently regard in the tender obſervant motion of his own hands; I mean, he that pierceth ſhall ſenſibly feele when the bone is penetrated through

through on each part, which conſidered, then drawing of his inſtrument, he ſhall find the peice of the *cranium* ſo removed, fixed with the head of the inſtrument.

But note, nevertheleſſe there is a great care to be taken by the Artiſt in the manner of the piercing, and taking out the piece of the fruſtrated bone divers wayes.

And firſt, let him be ſure ever to place the broding head of the Inſtrument that pierceth ſo, that the triangular pinne in the center thereof bee ſet upon a firm part of the *cranium* or ſcull, yet alwayes provided it be as near the fractured part thereof as may be.

Secondly, the Artiſt is to conſider, that as hee which pierceth the *cranium* with a ſmall ſtreight head, ſuch as the *Trapans* were accuſtomed to have, as is ſaid, by the giving way of the ſmall ſcrue that faſteneth the head of the *Trapan*, the patients life may bee endangered, namely if the *cranium* be throughly pierced, the inſtrument caſually ſhould ſlip down upon the *dura mater*, as my ſelf to my grief once ſaw; even in like manner he that uſeth a ragged taper-head of a *Traſine*, how ſafe ſoever, may be guilty of endangering his patient, if he be not carefull in the manner of his piercing; namely that after his inſtrument hath taken hold round with the teeth, if he either leave the pinne untaken out, the ſaid pinne being longer then

then the teeth of the inſtrument, he may wound the pannicle *dura mater* before the piece intended to be taken out bee pierced through in each part, or that hee do not at the leaſt twice or thrice in the time of his piercing the *cranium*, take up and cleanſe the teeth of his inſtrument with a clout, thereby as it were to miſtruſt himſelfe, as fearing whether it have in all parts pierced through, or no, or how much, or in which part he is wanting for fear of going too deep, otherwiſe he may kill his patient ere he doth find or perceive he is through; for a work ſo ſeldome uſed, and the errours thereof being of ſo dangerous a conſequence, the Artiſt, though otherwiſe diſcreet, by omiſſion, oblivion, or other improvidence, be wanting in ſome obſervation highly worthy of regard; wherefore it behooveth him to ſuſpect himſelf, and be cautious, for that a man can never bee too wary in ſuch a buſineſſe: for although the piece every way may be pierced, and removed out of his place, yea and contained within the *Trafine* head, yea and ſtick to the ſame, yet the Artiſt may by his hand be miſtaken, and think it not to be through, for that the inſtrument ſticketh as firmely, and as faſt in the place when the piece is out, and within the orbe of the *Trafine*, as it did ere it was divided, and as if it had not gone through; hereby if the Artiſt obſerve not his intermiſſions by forbearing now and then his piercing, as is ſaid, and ſometimes view his

his work, and cleanſe the teeth of the inſtrument ere it be through, he is ſubject to go too deep, and wound the *dura mater* by the continued motion of his hand, notwithſtanding the piece of the *cranium* is compleatly removed, and reſteth within the head of the ſaid inſtrument.

Further he adviſeth the young Artiſt to make triall on a Calves-head, or the like ſubject, before he put it in practiſe upon a man; for indeed a Surgeon can never be too fearefull of omiſſion, or of over-doing, for hereby he doth often run himſelfe into divers inconveniences to his great reproach and damage.

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## *Of the head-ſaw.*

THe head-ſaw is an inſtrument by which a vent may be given ſometimes through the *cranium*, and thereby the uſe of the *Trapan*, and alſo of the *Traſine* may be forborne. I do uſe this inſtrument made about the length of a finger, and about halfe an inch broad well toothed, but not too rank, the point turning upward like the top of a fauchion, and toothed all the way, ſo that with the compaſſed top I can divide what I ſee good in the *cranium*, and with it I alſo can take off a finger or toe as occaſion ſhall ſerve; and this way I uſe rather then *cutting mullets* or *chiſſels*, they being ſo apt to ſhatter the bones, and with this if the member

ber be ſtedfaſtly held, or bound to ſome piece of wood, it is taken off very cleanly.

## *Of the diſmembring-Saw.*

THis is the inſtrument which the Artiſt ſhall never uſe without terrour, knowing that the ſubject whereon he is to work is the moſt precious of all the creatures of God. The uſe of it is to cut in two a bone, either of the arm, leg, or thigh, after that the fleſh is ſeparated from it by the *amputation-knife*, and the *perioſtæon* ſcraped away with the back of the ſame knife, that the *Saw* may the more ſurely and firmly take hold upon the bone.

## *Of the Speculum oris.*

THere are two ſorts of theſe inſtruments, that is to ſay, a *Speculum oris* plain, which taketh hold under the chin, and holdeth the mouth open and the tongue down both at one time, and is very neceſſary in applying medicines to the root of the tongue, Uvula, or roof of the mouth. The other is a *Speculum oris* with a ſcrue, thereby by degrees to force, and reſt open the jaws in the Lethargy, Convulſions, Scurvy, and many other dangerous diſeaſes, and for conveying nouriſhment into the mouth of the Patient; and theſe two inſtruments cannot well be miſſing in a Chyrurgions cloſet.

*Speculum*

### *Speculum Ani.*

THe name of this inſtrument declareth to what uſe it ſerveth, namely to the fundament, onely to open the ſame as occaſion ſhall bee offered upon any diſeaſe happening in that part, as excoriation, ulceration, fiſtula, &c. Let him that uſeth this inſtrument have a care not to force needleſſe dilation, leſt hee bruiſe the muſcles of the ſphincter, which divers times will mightily reſiſt the opening inſtrument, yea and the Patients owne will, and then if the Artiſt deſiſt not from his purpoſe, he may make dangereus conſequences.

### *Of the Cauterizing-irons.*

THeſe inſtruments have been far more uſed of the Ancients, then now they are, they being terrible to the patients, and therfore forborn in many cures. But they are very neceſſary to cauterize, or ſear the end of any vein or artery in a great flux of bloud, which cannot otherwiſe be ſtaied; & to cauterize the end or ſtump of a bone after diſmembring, and alſo the ends of the veins, and arteries; and truly, although there are other waies practiſed by ſome, yet I hold this way farre better and ſurer, becauſe the heat of the inſtrument doth conſume the venemous humidity abiding in the part, and draweth it outwards, and comforteth much the

the parts adjacent, they are uſed very fitly to open Apoſtumes, and to make fontanels or iſſues behinde on the head, or in the neck in the Apoplexy, Epilepſie, &c.

### *Of large Spatulaes.*

LArge Spatulaes of wood and iron, muſt be alwayes in a readines to ſtir either Emplaiſters or Unguents in the compounding, or any other liquid compoſition whatſoever.

### *Forceps for Teeth.*

THe *forceps* or ſeverall formes are to pull out a tooth, of which the Artiſt ſhall be ſtored with two or three of ſeveral ſizes and faſhions, and a punch to force out a ſtump of a hollow tooth, which cannot bee laid hold on by the other inſtruments.

### *Of the ſmall ſiringe.*

THe ſmal firinge, though many pretend to have the true knowledge of the uſe thereof, yet they fail very groſſely.

Your ſiringe ought to be of tinne or ſilver, kept very cleane, having one for watry injections, another for oyly, well armed with towe, the ſpout ſound, without flaws, and very ſmooth, and going very ſteddy, not delivering the liquor by jumps; and in uſing this inſtrument for the gonorrhœa

when you have put it into the paſsage of the yard, your beſt way is to reſt both your elbows on the Patients thighs, hee ſitting ſomewhat high, or ſtanding bowing forwards; ſtrive not to fill the ſiringe too full at once, for then it will not ſo eaſily be delivered; as being too far for thy reach, let the firſt be delivered between *glans* and *præputium* holding the *præputium* cloſe together if it may be, onely to waſh the paſsage; the next bout thou ſhalt take the yard in thy left hand about the middle, not preſſing it hard, and then put in thy ſiringe ſo far as thou canſt leaſurely, and reſting thy arms as aforeſaid, and then deliver the injection, holding thy left hand ſo as it may not come out againe, but be conveyed to the neck of the bladder, getting another to fill the ſiringe againe, and deliver that as the other was, not removing thy hand, and then the water will come into the bladder, and this way thou mayeſt inject as much water as thou wilt into the bladder without pain.

Let not the medicines to be injected be too hot, nor too cold, a little warmer then the piſs is the beſt temper, and uſe no mercury, ſublimate, or precipitate in the lotions, for though they have good qualities, yet to a young Artiſt they may prove very dangerous, uſed by way of injection into the yard.

The ſiringe is not here limited, but is neceſſarily

uſed in wounds, ulcers, and fiſtulaes, for griefs in the mouth and throat, as ſhall bee declared when wee come to ſpeak of the curing of ſuch diſeaſes.

## *Of the Clyſter-ſyringe.*

THis is a very neceſſary inſtrument, and therefore I would adviſe the Artiſt ever to have one in readines wel armed with towe, with two or three pipes well fitted, that it be kept very clean, drawne out and hanged up in two or three parts to keep it ſweet, and the tow from rotting; there is alſo belonging to this inſtrument, a crooked neck like an elbow, that in what manner ſoever the Patient lye, the medicine may be adminiſtred to him, and therewith alſo a man may give himſelf a Clyſter without the help of another. You muſt be ſure to have the tow put on even cloſe and full, that when you pour in the liquor, not one drop can come out by the ſtaves end, and you muſt alſo have a Clyſter-pot of pewter, or rather of braſſe for melting, with a ſpout, the better to deliver into the ſiringe the liquor without a funnel, and this pot muſt containe at the leaſt one pinte and halfe; when you put the liquor into your ſiringe, you ſhall draw down the ſtaff cloſe to the end, having a cork ready to ſtop the other end, and ſo lay it down till you be ready to uſe it: when you are ready to uſe it, you ſhall pull out the corke, holding the

ſiringe

ſiringe upright for ſpilling, and then ſcrue on the head, and dip the end of it in ſome fat thing, and put it up as far as you can, laying in it as even poſition as you can, and then deliver it till all bee in the gut, and then let the Patient turne himſelfe on his back, forcing himſelfe by all poſſible meanes to keep the medicine given him for one hour if he can. Sometimes it falleth out that by reaſon of the hardneſſe of the excrement in the gut, the holes of the ſiringe-pipe are like to bee choaked and hindered from delivering the medicine, in ſuch a caſe the excrement being made clammy and not hardened) put upon the end of your ſiringe-pipe that firſt entreth the gut over the holes of the ſame pipe, a thin oyly clout that may cover all the holes, and ſo put it in clout and all, thruſting the ſame as aforeſaid, up to the thick part or head of the pipe, then a very little as it were draw back your hand, and deliver your Clyſter with a very good force, thruſting the pipe in the delivery cloſe up to the body that nothing come back.

But if you find ſuch a reſiſtance in the gut, that the medicine by the aforeſaid means wil not enter, then with the hereafter mentioned */patula mundanum*, draw out part of the hard excrements which hinder, and then proceed as aforeſaid to give your Cliſter: moreover many are growne ſo weak that they are not able to retain the medicine caſt into their bodies the due time, you ſhall then

in this caſe, make uſe of ſome ſoft clout, tow, or the like to hold it in, whereby they may take the benefit of the clyſter adminiſtred.

Concerning the quantity of a Clyſter to be given, we uſually give a full pinte, about as warm as piſſe newly made; and obſerve that in dangerous fluxes when we give comfortable Clyſters, we oftentimes force them up as far as we can, I mean the Liquor by thruſting the ſtaffe harder; when you draw out your ſiringe, let it be waſhed and wiped clean, and the ſtaff drawn out of the barrel, and hung up, and this you ſhal find to be a more cleanlier, eaſier, and ſafer way to adminiſter a Clyſter, both for the Chyrurgion, and alſo the Patient, then the ancient Clyſter-bag and pipe, which are often rotten and putrified, that when they are uſed, do break in the work, and ſo ſpoyl all.

## *Of the Cathæter.*

THe *Cathæter* is an Inſtrument very neceſſary amongſt the reſt, that if any obſtructions happen, either in the paſſage of the urine or neck of the bladder, through ſlime, gravell, the ſtone, or the like accident, which by the artificiall uſe of a ſiringe cannot be removed, then is this needfull inſtrument to be uſed; as alſo to make ſearch for the ſtone in the bladder.

If therefore you have occaſion to uſe it, put it

in gently, as followeth, namely with the crooked or dependent part downward, ſo far as it will be put in, being firſt annoynted with a little oyle of Almonds or ſome freſh greaſe, or ſome oyle, for want of the afore rehearſed, and being put in as you can without much force, then feele by the root of the yard neare the fundament with the fore-finger annointed with butter or oyle (or the middle-finger of thy other hand) where the end of the *Cathæter* reſteth, or beareth out, then put in the *Cathæter* yet further towards the fundament, preſſing or bearing down as it were, a little, the lower part of the ſaid inſtrument with the upper hand, which ſtayeth the *Cathæter*, then together with the help of the lower finger of the other hand turn the *Cathæter* upwards, putting it alſo withall forwards a little, and it will ſlip into the bladder, then draw out the wier within the inſtrument, and the urine will come forth, ſtill keeping the inſtrument carefully within the bladder, till all be run out, that gently will come without forcing.

Moreover, you may by putting in the longeſt finger into the Patients fundament (the *Cathæter* being in the bladder, and the water drawn out) feele eaſily if any ſtone be in the bladder, the party grieved ſtanding, and bending his body likewiſe forward.

It wilbe alſo neceſſary to have ſearching-candles of

waxe, to bee uſed in caruncles, or ulceration of the neck of the bladder, or paſſage of the urine, and by that you ſhall finde out the place where the ſaid grief is, and alſo be able to convey apt medicines to the place grieved; but indeed it is a worke that requireth good deliberation well to effect it, for an expert workman may eaſily be ſeen herein to erre, except he take good regard.

Wherefore when by the candle you have found the certain place of the griefe, which you ſhall perceive when you thruſt the candle into the yard by the ſtops and ſtayes which it ſhall finde in the ſaid paſſage: bee carefull to obſerve the juſt length to the further end of the ſaid ſtop or place agrieved, and there if you marke your candle well, you ſhall perceive the full length and breadth of the diſeaſe, then upon the ſaid candle you ſhall faſten the medicine you intend for the griefe; as namely, if the diſeaſe bee a kinde of ſpungy fleſh, as often it is, then a little *alumen uſtum*, or *vitriolum uſtum* will be fitting medicines, or what elſe you know moſt fit for ſuch an occaſion, and print it according to the depreſſed part of the waxe into the waxe-candle, and convey it warily to the place, and let the candle remaine in the yard, but have a care you keep it not in till the waxe melt too much, then draw it out, and arm it as before, and put it in againe, and ever alter your medicine upon the ſearching-candle, as you ſee cauſe; and forget

not

not to uſe good injection alſo, which will help much.

## *Of the Cupping-glaſſes.*

YOu ſhall finde theſe to be very uſefull in many buſineſſes; namely, to faſten upon a *Bubo* to bring it forward, for which they are very good; ſometimes alſo to ſet upon the upper part of the ſhoulder blade to draw back humours, which oppreſſe the head, eyes, or teeth, or againſt *Lethargie*, or on the thighs, againſt aches or pains there, and to bring downe womens courſes, or for the cure of the Sciatica they are very good; or to draw bloud or ſpirits to a member withered or benummed with the dead-palſey, ſometimes alſo they are applied without ſcarifying to attract humors to a place; at another time they are ſet with ſcarification to draw bloud and choller out of any member offended with them.

They are uſed divers wayes, ſome with towe, ſome with a ſmall waxe light faſtned to the bottome, ſome with a great candle, but for my ſelfe, I have uſed all thoſe wayes yet finde none better then to faſten a little dry tow to the bottome of the glaſſe with a little waxe, and then rub wel the part with hot water, and a ſponge where you will ſet your glaſſe, then light your tow with a candle and clap it upon the place, and it will ſtick faſt, and draw up a great bump, then preſſe the skin with

your finger close to the glasse and it will come off, then if it be fitting, take a lancet, and lightly scarifie the place, and then set on your glasse againe, and draw as much bloud as you shall think fitting, then wash the place with faire water, and dry it well with a sponge, and anoint it with a little fresh butter, and it will be whole; scarifie not too deep, for that is dangerous and needlesse, you must have several Cupping-glasses, some bigger then others, for the greater are for the thighs, a little lesse for the armes, and the least for the hands and feet; for if your glasses be too wide, they will not take hold.

## *Of Bloud-porrengers.*

BLoud porrengers are necessary for any Chyrugion, thereby to bee the more certaine of the quantity of bloud which is let forth; for since the bloud of man is so precious, it behooveth to bee very carefull how, and what proportion is taken away. The Porrengers which we ordinarily use, hold about three ounces, and to fill two and a halfe of these at a time, although the Patient be very strong, is enough, although you be forced to open the vein againe the next day; for it is always better to take away a little bloud at a time, then to let forth so much as to the swouning of the Patient, by which happen many dangerous accidents, except the party have a plurisie, or some

such

ſuch urgent occaſion ſhall offer it ſelfe; for I hold it a great deal better to offend in taking away too little blood, then too much, but indeed our Country is now ſo ſtored with a company of empiricall Ideots, who (whatſoever the diſeaſe be) preſently upon ſight of the urine by which they diſcerne as much as in a glaſſe of beer, cry out to open a veine, and then they muſt either bleed twelve, fourteen, or ſixteen ounces, or elſe they think their Patient counts not his money well given, and thus people are abuſed, feeling either ache, numneſſe, or a chilling cold in that part ſo long as they live after.

## *Of the Spatula mundana.*

THis Inſtrument I have divers times uſed, though it be but lately invented, and with good ſucceſſe in extream coſtiveneſſe, when no purging medicine, either upward or downward would do any good; you may if occaſion offer, open the fundament with a *Speculum ani* firſt, but moſt commonly it is eaſily forced into the fundament of it ſelfe being anointed with greaſe, and ſo put up the ſpoons end, and therewith draw out the hard and over-dried excrements, by which meanes the body wil return again to his naturall habit.

### *The Diet-pot,*

IS made either of brasse, or earth, and serveth for boyling drinks of several sorts or kinde, in Fevers, Calentures, &c. for boyling lotions and other Decoctions upon several occasions.

### *Weights, and Scales.*

THese are things in a manner sleighted by many, yet they are the things upon which depends oftentimes the life or death of the Patient: let the Artist therefore be stored with two paire of Scales, one for ounces, the other for graines, with two good even beams, both them and the pans kept clean scowred; now because many having scales and weights scarse have the true knowledge of them, I will therefore set downe what kinde of weights we ordinarily use.

There are two sorts of weights now used, the Troy weight containing twelve ounces, and that is it which the Gold-Smiths use, and wee also divers times. The other is Averdupois weight, which containes sixteen ounces, and is used by the Grocers and others, and is indeed generally used amongst the Apothecaries.

A pound of Avoir-dupois weight hath sixteene ounces, and is marked thus, ℔.

An ounce hath eight drachmes, and is marked thus, ℥.

A

A dramme hath three ſcruples, and is thus marked ʒ.

A ſcruple hath twenty graines, and is thus known ℈.

And a Barly corne, Wheat, or Pepper corne may be uſed for a grain, which is knowne by this mark, gr.

Two drammes is the weight of eighteene pence in mony, one dram of nine pence.

And our meaſures agreeing with our weights moſt uſually are as followeth.

A wine gallon of water containeth eight pound.

A pottle, foure pound.

A quart, two pound, and hath this mark, qr.

A pinte, one pound, and is thus noted, pi.

And of ordinary Salet oyles, ſeven pound and a halfe is accounted a gallon. And thus much I thought good to write concerning the weights and meaſures, that there may be no miſtake in the Artiſt.

## *Of the Lancet.*

Next I would adviſe the Artiſt to bee alwayes provided with a Caſe of good Lancets, which hee ſhall ever carry in his pocket, that they may bee ready upon any occaſion, and alſo the better to keep them from ruſting; let them be clean and well ſet, not to ſpeare-poynted, nor too thin, for if they

have

have either of thoſe faults, they will not make a good orifice.

When you come to uſe them, you ſhall (after you have taken notice of the vein you intend to open) make a ligature about the arme ſome three fingers breadth above the place you purpoſe to cut, in this manner: take a yard of your woſted garteering, or a ſtrong liſt, or in want of theſe a womans Fillet will ſerve (but linnen and ſilk are apt to ſlip) put your bandage upon the arme, and turne the ends both round the arme and meet them together on the outſide, ſo that it come twice about the arme, and then tie them on a ſingle bow-knot, which will eaſily be looſed upon occaſion; then put a thick ſtaffe in the Patients hand to gripe faſt, and with your hand chafe well the vein that it may riſe full, if it lye deep and be ſmall, you ſhall foment it with warm water, rubbing the place hard with a linnen cloath untill the vein appeare; make your orifice large, not deep, for the larger the orifice is (ſo that it be not too large to ſpend the ſpirits by tumbling out the bloud too faſt) the leſſe danger there will be of apoſtumation: when your orifice is too ſmall, the place will preſently puffe up with winde: alwaies ſtrike the vein in a little croſs, not juſt along the vein, nor quite over wart, but ſlanting, and if you go not deep enough at the firſt ſtroak, thruſt in your Lancet quickly in the ſame orifice a little deeper; but if you chance to

ſtrike

ſtrike beſides the veine, then ſtrike preſently a little higher; when you have well noted the place you intend to cut, you ſhall lay your thumb gently upon the veine juſt by that place, and with your Lancet between your finger and thumb of the other hand, and your little finger leaning upon the arme, to reſt your whole hand the more ſteddier, gently thruſt in your Lancet as far as you ſhall think will reach the veine; a little ſtretching up your hand, whereby you ſhall gently inlarge the orifice: you may partly feele when the Lancet hath entred the veine; then take forth as much bloud as you ſhall ſee convenient, then pull one end of your ligature, and by the ſlacking of that the bloud will ſtay, then with your fingers cruſh out the lappered bloud out of the orifice, and lay on a pledget of Lint dipped in cold water, and a linnen cloath twice double upon that, both which ought to be laid in a readineſs before the ligation be made, and then with the band bind up the arme, going croſſe above and below the elbow, ſtill making the band to croſſe upon the boulſter, and pin or tye it faſt, but not too hard, but ſo as the patient may eaſily indure it, neither over the elbow, for then the arm cannot be bended, and this binding muſt remaine untill the next day, and with a grater or linnen cloath let the arme be tied to the breſt.

If the Patient chance to faint in the bleeding, let him put his finger far into his mouth and preſſe down

downe the root of his tongue, and force himself to keck as if he would cast, and it will help, but if he swound then bow him forward, and clap your palm of your hand close upon his mouth, stopping his nose betweene your finger and thumb, and he will come to himselfe againe presently.

Let none bloud, if he have not had a stool this day or the day before.

If any come to thee to be let bloud, do it not without good advice; where the Physitian adviseth and thou goest according to his directions, whatsoever happens thou shalt go blameless.

Many will upon the least distemper run to a Barber to be blouded, which to get twelve pence he refuses not to doe against all sense and reason divers times; for he neither weighs the age, nor considers the disease, but fills the Porrengers, the Patient going away perhaps a little eased for the present, perhaps worse, but most of them grow to such maladies afterwards, that they are scarce able to help themselves.

You shall have also young females that have been a little to bold with their sweet-hearts, will come to you desiring to be blouded in the foot, and tell you they want their naturall purgation, which indeed just cause they have, therefore have a great care in such cases, and do it not without advice either from some learned Physitian, or thy own judgement and good consideration.

The

The veins usually opened are in number eight, three in the arme, one in the hand, one in the forehead, one under the tongue, and two in the foot.

The first in the arme is called the *Cephalica*, or head-veine, and lieth uppermost on the outside the arm, and is opened for affects of the head and eyes, and without danger of touching either nerve or artery.

The next is the *mediana* or middle, or common veine, and lyeth in the middest of the arme, and is opened in stead of the cephalick, or basilick veine, when they are difficult to be opened: It is cut generally in any affect of the body, but beware of going too deep for feare of pricking the nerve or tendon of the two-headed muscle lying under it.

The third is the *Basilica epatica*, or liver-vein, and lyeth lowest on the inside of the arme, and is opened for to breath the liver and spleen, and hath an artery lying under it.

And because all veins have their originall in the liver, therefore if the two first will not easily be taken, then you shall bleed the *Median* or middle veine, or as the generall rule amongst Physitians, is to take the fairest appearing veine in the arme, except some principall occasions alter their minde.

The fourth vein is between the ring-finger, and the little finger, and breatheth the liver, spleen, and head,

head, and may be opened safer in weake bodies then any veine in the arme; you shall make a ligature about the wrist, and put the hand in warme water, untill the veine appear, chafing it a little to make it rise the fuller, and then with your lancet open it aslaunt, and let it bleed in the water.

The fifth is the veine in the forehead, which is opened for pains in the head, rhumes, distillations of humours, and the like; but have a care of going too deep, for hurting the *pericranium*, and it is opened in good successe in the phrenzy.

The sixt is the vein under the tongue, and is opened in the Squinanzy, inflammation and swelling of the amigdals, or Almonds of the throat, Apostumes of the mouth or throat, or root of the tongue; but if the Artist be not ready in the taking this vein, let him open the *Cephalica* of the side affected.

The seventh is the *Saphena* lying under the ancle, and is opened in warm water as the vein in the hand is, and chiefly to draw down womens monthly visits.

The eight and last is the vein on the outside the leg, called *popletica*, and is opened in the *sciatica* and pain in the joynts, and is opened in water as the former.

The Artist having all his instruments thus fitted, shall keep them all very clean, oyled, and towle

rowled up in oyly clouts, and thoſe that have edges ſhall be ever well ſet and ſharp, remembring alwayes when he hath uſed any of them to rub them very clean and dry, before he lay them up; have alſo in a readineſs theſe things following, viz.

A Clyſter-pot,
Searces of haire and lawn,
Splints,
Tape,
Spunges,
Rowlers,
A Mortar and Peſtle,
Strainers,
Junckes,
Tow,
Clouts,
Thread and Needles to make Rowlers.

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## *Of wounds.*

BEcauſe I will not ſeem tedious, I ſhall not rehearſe the definition of wounds, which is ſo much treated of already in all Authours, but ſhew the Artiſt what he ought to do, when he is called to a wounded Patient.

Firſt, then the Artiſt muſt know that all wounds are either externall, or internall and penetrating.

The externall wounds are discerned by sight, or handling.

Those which are internall and penetrating, are either in the head, breast, or lower belly, and are discovered also by sight, feeling, or by searching them with an instrument: Now to know what internall parts are wounded by the symptomes, you shall observe.

That if the membranes of the brain be hurt, there follows sneezing, vomiting, bleeding at nose, or ears running, and the like; but if the substance of the brain be hurt, those signes are increased, and bilious or sharp vomiting is seen, also a Feaver, dull understanding, with alteration of favour, and countenance, stupidity also and dumbnesse.

If the breast be wounded, the aire commeth out of the wound, the Patient feeleth the taste in his mouth of the things applied to the wound.

If the lungs be hurt, the Patient breatheth hardly with a ratling sound, and his spittle is frothy, pale and raw.

If the *pericranium*, that is the skin covering the skull be hurt, sudden, and often sounding sometimes ensues.

If the heart be wounded, there follows a coldnesse of all the members, extinction of naturall heat, and speedy death.

If the great veins and arteries in the breast be

hurt, an immoderate fluxe of bloud, defection of vertue in all the faculties, a cold, and unsavoury sweat doth ensue, and death within few hours.

The *Diaphragma* or midriff wounded in the sinowy part, causeth convulsion, hard breathing, sharp feaver, raving, and death; but if it be onely in the fleshy part it hath no such symptomes, and is capable of remedies.

If the recurrent nerves be wounded, there followeth losse of speech, suppression of motion, and sense without recovery.

If the liver be hurt, there followeth vomitting, ejections of bloud, much pain, continuall feaver, raving, resolution of the spirits, cold sweat, and consequently death.

The Liver and the Spleen are alike affected, when they are wounded, onely the symptomes of the Spleen are on the left side, the livers on the right.

If the Stomack be wounded, there followes frequent vomiting, swounding, fainting, and death.

If the Guts are wounded, the excrements will come through the wound unsavoury, and putrified.

If the Reins or Kidneys be hurt, there follows suppression of urine, with a sore paine in the groin and stones, with swelling even to death.

If the Bladder be hurt, the like ſymptomes happen as in wounds of the Reins, unleſſe the ſinewy parts be grieved, for then follows diſtention of the belly, piſſing of bloud, vomiting, voiding of urine at the wound, ſuppreſſion of the faculties, doting and death.

When the marrow of the back-bone is hurt there followeth reſolution of the ſinnews (which hindreth the function of ſenſe and motion) voluntary evacuation of the excrements, putrifaction of the inteſtines, and death.

A vein cut bleeds thick red bloud.

An Artery cut, ſends forth yellowiſh, ſubtil bloud, thin, hot, beating, and flying out by jumps with great violence.

## *Wounds dreſſed.*

THe manner of dreſſing wounds, ſhall be ſ to view well the part wounded, and to remove ſuch things as may hinder conſolidation, hairs, broken bones, iron, lead, wood, or whatever is beſides nature, with fitting inſtruments, with as little paine as may be, not tearing or bruising any adjacent veſſel, but cleare the wound ſo nothing may be left to hinder the good application of medicines to the grief. Next you ſhall reduce the diſlocated, and diſ-joyned parts, ſetting and compoſing the veins and nerves in their right order and places, that the beauty and due office

the member may not be diminiſhed. & that it may conglutinate the eaſier, theſe being thus united muſt be kept ſo together by ligature, ſuture, and ſuch other due, and artificiall meanes as occaſion ſhall offer. Then let the flux of bloud be ſtayed if any be, by application of the aſtringent powder following; firſt making a pledgent of tow, dip it in the white of an egge well beaten, and ſtrow it over with the powder, and lay it on the wound, and rowl it up decently. The aſtringent powder is thus made:

℞. Aloes,
Bole armeny,
Dragons bloud,
Frankinſence,
Myrrhe, of each one ounce.

Powder them finely, and put to them the hairs of the belly of an old Hare cut ſmall, and keep it for your uſe.

If the flux of bloud be great, you ſhall not open it againe untill two or three daies be paſt; but if the wound be ſlight, you may dreſſe it again the next day: In all ſlight wounds (I mean ſuch as are onely in the fleſh without loſſe of ſubſtance) cloſe them as ſoon as poſſible, and heale them according to the firſt intention, that is by aglutination, by applying ſuch things as have power to comfort and conſolidate, not to ſuppurate. If the wound be great with laceration of ſome veſſel, whereby

follows a great flux of bloud; if it be an Artery, the ſureſt way is to cut it in two, and cauterize it at both ends with a cauterizing button, or elſe take it up and tye it, and then cauterize it; if the wound be accompanied with a ſhattered bone, you ſhall not apply any thing that is unctious near the bone, but you may dreſſe it with Spirit of Wine and honey of Roſes very hot, either by injection or tents untill digeſtion, or diſſolve in your ſpirit of wine a little Myrrhe and Storax, and this dreſſing muſt be likewiſe hot, afterwards by degrees you may uſe *Arcæus* liniment, and *Lukatullies* balſome pretty warm, keeping upon it a melilote plaiſter, or *Paracelſus*; if the wound be in the head with fracture of the ſcull, you ſhall next the ſcull lay a pledgent of dry lint, next that a Pledgent armed with *Arcæus* liniment hot, over that another dry pledgent to keep the lips of the wound from cloſing untill the ſcull be cloſed, and over all theſe a plaiſter of *Bettonica*, or *Paracelſus*, or Melilote ſimple.

If it be a ſhot wound, then at the ſecond dreſſing, you ſhall uſe this oyle, in caſe it be a fleſhy wound.

℞. Oyle of Whelps, two ounces.
Oyle of Turpentine, halfe an ounce.
Oyle of St. Johns wort, one ounce.
Dip in tents, and apply them hot.

But

But if it be a nervous part, or the bone ſplintred, then uſe this following.

℞. Spirit of wine, or ſtrong *Aqua vitæ*, ℥ ij.
Honey of Roſes ℥ j ſ.

Mingle them, and uſe it warme till perfect digeſtion, and this you ſhall uſe in wounds of the head till perfect digeſtion, and then uſe *Arcæus* liniment with a little *Baſilicon*, when it is mundified, adde to them the Golden-oyntment, alwayes applying them pretty warme.

Make not your tents above the length of halfe a finger, and twiſt them not too hard, that the *ſanies* be not hindred from flowing forth.

When you pull out your tent out of the wound, mark well the end of it, whether it digeſts or incarnates, if the wound be come to perfect digeſtion, you ſhall perceive the end of the tent covered with matter of a good conſiſtence, neither too thick nor too thin of a whitiſh yellow colour; when it incarnates, then you ſhall ſee a ſmall ſpot of a reddiſh matter, ſomething like the Chylus as it iſſues from the bottome of the ventricle. and you ſhall ſhorten your tents untill the wound be filled up with fleſh, and then uſe *Diapalma* or *Deminio* plaiſter.

I knew ſome that never uſed any medicines to either inciſed or contuſed wounds ſave *Baſilicon* and the Red-lead plaiſter, yet cured many.

When you ſtich a wound, you ſhall not ſet your ſtitches too thick, but after this following

manner: ſet your ſtitching quill to one ſide, and with your needle armed with green, or red ſilk oyled, you ſhall pierce the skin through on both ſides the wound, not taking too much hold for cauſing of paine, nor taking up too little leſt the hold breaks before the edges be agglutinated; then tye your ſilk (drawing the edges of the wound pretty cloſe) with two knots for ſlipping, and cut off the ends; about an inch from that you may make ſuch another ſtitch; and thus do ſo often, untill you have joyned the wound.

When you come to dreſſe a wound, let all your inſtruments, plaiſters, and tents, or pledgents be laid orderly in a fair platter, with your boulſters and rowlers; your probe armed over the eye with fine lint, either to dry the edges of the wound when you make probation, or to make the wound clean from the *ſanies* that ſhall be in it, but in this you ſhall be very careful that your lint be very fine, and do it very lightly, for the new fleſh that grows is as thin as a ſpiders web, and wil eaſily be removed.

Warm your unguents in your *uvula* ſpoon, or any other ſpoon, and dip in your tents ſo that they may be covered all ſave the head.

If the wound be dreſſed with pledgents, then you ſhall fill it up with one pledgent upon another, untill you have made it levell with the member, and then lay on the plaiſter, and next a boulſter of fine cloath of three folds, and then roul it up.

You

You ſhall not need to dreſſe any wound oftner then once in four and twenty hours, except upon neceſſity.

In wounds of the head you ſhall uſe this method following.

Firſt, ſhave away the hair, and if any looſe bones be, you ſhall take them out gently without forceing: if the *cranium* or ſcull be depreſſed, raiſe it gently with the levatory, but if it will not be done gently, let it remain two or three dayes before you try again, for I have ſeen nature raiſe a depreſſed ſcull of it ſelf; next ſtay the flux of bloud, and roul it up for two dayes, in which time (if the Patient hath not bled much at the wound) you ſhall open a vein in the arm, and if he hath not had the benefit of nature, it will do well to give him a carminative Clyſter, made as followeth,

℞ The cómon decoction for Clyſters, one pound.
The Powder of *benedicta laxativa*, two drams.
Hony, two ounces.
Butter, as much as a Nutmeg.
Salt, one dram.

Mingle them all, and give it warm about four a clock afternoon.

Let him eate thin Broths, and drink ſmall Beer, lying in a good temperate Ayre, and free from noiſe.

But if there be a contuſion without a wound, ſo that ſymptomes ariſe with a tumour, then dilatation

lacation is needfull that the contuſed bloud may iſſue out, and this muſt not be delayed; where the ſcull is broken, be ſure to take out clean all ſpills, or ſplinters of bones that may lye upon the membranes covering the brain, and at every dreſſing with a little ſponge take out the bloud, or matter that ſhall fall upon them, keeping coals near the wound all the time of your dreſſing, for feare of cold.

If the ſpirits be weak, and the Patient feaveriſh without a flux, it wil not be amiſs to give the Patient a cordiall made after this manner.

℞. French barley, one heaped ſpoonfull.
Running water, one pound.

Boyle them a walm or two, and pout out that water, and when it is cold, put to it,

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.
Confection Alkerms, one dram.

Shake them well together, and give him two or three ſpoonfuls every three or four hours.

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## *Ulcers.*

WHen you firſt ſee an Ulcer, with an intention of undertaking the cure of it, you ſhall obſerve whether the Ulcer pierce through the joynt, whether the ligaments be rotten, or the ends of the bones, and the like, whereby you ſhall plainly ſee tokens of incurability;

lity; if you perceive none of these, then in the name of God go forward on this wise following.

First, give him a potion to purge him made thus:

℞. Arthriticall powder, one dram.
Trochisks of Alhaudall, four grains.
Jalap prepared, one scruple.
Syrup of Roses solutive, two ounces.
White wine, one ounce and halfe.

Shake them well together in a glass, and give it the Patient a little warm, if he be strong, and his body be foule, else you must lessen the quantities of the powders; after he is well purged, you shall go forward with your dressing; and the first thing you shall use, shalbe *Basilicon* mingled with Precipitate and laid upon lint, and over it a *Diacalcieos*, or *De minio* plaister, this wil bring it to digestion, and thicken the humour; when you perceive the ulcer to be clean, then you may use *diapompholiges* and *nutritum*, or the red desiccative, either of which will both incarnate, stop the humour, and cicatrize, but it will not be amisse in the mean time to lay a defensative above the Ulcer round about the member made after this manner:

℞. Bole armeny, halfe a pound.
Vinegar,
Juice of Plantain, of each halfe a pound.
Oyle of Roses, foure ounces.

Oyle

Oyle of Myrtels, one ounce.
The White of an Egge.

Mingle all together in a mortar to an Unguent, and lay it upon Cap-paper pretty thick, and apply it.

Three or foure dayes after you have purged your Patient, you ſhall give him a good ſweat, which you may do with eight graines of Antimony diaphoretick made into a Pill with a little Mithridate.

It will be convenient likewiſe to give him a dyet-drink of *China*, *Sarſaparilla*, *Polipodium*, and the like, as you ſhall finde in the compoſitions, but this you need not do, unleſſe it be an old foul Ulcer in a body full of groſſe humours.

When you find the Ulcer begin to incarnate, you may dreſſe it three or four days with only dry lint, and then three or foure dayes with unguent, and then to dry lint again, keeping ſtill over it either a plaiſter of Red-lead, or *diacalciteos*.

If the ulcer have any cavities, it will be the ſureſt way to lay them open by inciſion, and faſten a cupping-glaſs upon it to draw out the filthy humours that are gathered to the place.

Never ſuffer an ulcer to be round, for that will either hardly or never heal; and if you ſee the edges grow thick like lips, then you ſhall ſcariſie them with a lancet, and let out the groſſe bloud which hinders the healing.

To

To correct proud and ſpungious fleſh in Ulcers or Fiſtulaes, you have Trochiskś of Red-lead.

But to cleanſe and heal Ulcers, or Fiſtulaes that are troubleſome, I will give you one receit of *Fernelius*, which you will find to be worthy the takeing notice of, and it is this,

℞ Of the beſt ..ublimate, twelve grains.
Plaintain water, ſix ounces.

Boyl them in a well glaſed veſſel cloſe covered, untill half be waſted, and with this waſh the Ulcer or Fiſtula, with a probe armed with lint, as occaſion ſhall offer.

I will not much inlarge my ſelfe in directions concerning Wounds and Ulcers, becauſe I have already in my Compoſitions ſhewed you the vertue and quality of medicines fit for the purpoſe, and the Artiſt muſt endeavour to know the true way of application of them by his practice; onely thus much I thought good to publiſh (out of mine own practice) for the benefit of the younger ſort of Chyrurgions, and ſo I will proceed to Fractures and Diſlocations which I ſhall touch very briefly.

The

*The Cure of fractures and diſlocations.*

FIrſt let the Artiſt lay the Patient in a fitting poſture, that he may conveniently extend the member, then let him appoynt one man to take the end of the member in both his hands extending it by degrees, not on a ſudden and by jumps: let him place another to hold the Patient that he move as little as may be; the Artiſt ſtanding by the Patient ſhall graſp the fractured part with both his hands, and as the other extends the member, he ſhall with his fingers reduce all the fractured bones to their places.

But before he begins to reduce them, he muſt make ready ſuch things as are needfull, and neceſſary for the worke, as firſt a plaiſter of Diapalma about ſix inches broad, or ſo big as will cover ſomething more than the fracture, and long enough to compaſs the member; two cloaths three double of the ſame length, three or foure ſplints armed with Tow, a large cloath to lay over them, and foure or five lengths of broad Tape, and laſtly a Junck of ſtraw to lay the member in, and boulſters of cloth and tow to put in the hollow places, that the member may lye levell.

When the Artiſt hath reduced all the fractured bones, then let him lay on the plaiſter, and two men holding the part ſteddy, let him put on his two folded cloaths, one a little above the fracture, the other a little below, ſo that the edges of them

may

may meet, then lay on the ſplints ſo near one another, as there may be the breadth of a ſplint betwixt every one: let them not be ſo long as to gaull the next joynts, then put under your Tapes to tye on the ſplints gently, neither too hard for fear of gangrene, nor too ſlack, becauſe then the fractured bones may fall aſunder; next you ſhall cover all with a large cloath, and then put it into a junck and bind it on faſt putting boulſters into the hollow places, as the ham and the heele, if the leg be fractured, and then lay the member upon a pillow or cuſhion as ſtrait and levell as may be.

Lay all the cloaths on very ſmooth, without wrinkle or ſeam, and ſo broad as that the ends of the ſplints may reſt upon them, and not on the bare member, and ſo let the Patient reſt in his bed at leaſt ſix dayes, unleſſe there be paine, or any other cauſe whereby you are forced to open it; then you may open it to give it ayre, and ſo bind it up againe as before untill fourteen dayes, when you may renue your plaiſter.

See that the Patient have every day a ſtool either by Nature or Art, and let him have a cord faſtned to his bed to raiſe himſelfe by to ayre his back and hips, leſt they excoriate with too much lying.

If the fracture be with a wound, you muſt ſo order your clouts and ſplints that you may dreſs the wound, & not unbind the member, uſe no unctious medicine near the bone, but dreſs it, as I have ſhewed you in the diſcourſe of wounds. You

You may do well to give the Patient a ſpoonfull or two of the juice of the root of Salamons ſeale in White-wine every morning faſting during the firſt ſix dayes.

As for diſlocations, the manner of reducing them would be too tedious for my intended brevity, I will therefore ſet down ſome ſhort inſtructions which will be neceſſary concerning the handling of a diſlocation after it is reduced.

You ſhall therefore preſently annoynt the joynt with oyl of Camomile, Dill, Earth-wormes, or the like, and lay over it a plaiſter of *diacalcitheos*, and ſo roul it up artificially, and let it have reſt.

Some uſe to lay upon a joynt after it is reduced a Cataplaſme of *bolus*, and the white of an egge, which is very good, as I have divers times experimented.

For tumours ariſing in a diſlocation, whereby the reducing of the joynt wilbe ſomething troubleſome, to aſſwage them you may make uſe of a Cataplaſme made of oat-meale, and Linſeeds, boyled in beere or water, with a little oyle of Elders; but if the tumour be not above three daies ſtanding, then if you reduce the bone, the tumour will preſently ceaſe.

Thus much ſhall ſuffice for this diſcourſe, wiſhing the Artiſt as he meets with Authours to his purpoſe, to collect notes of what he findes wanting here, for if I ſhould ſet downe all particulars,

I ſhould increaſe my booke far beyond the bounds of a pocket book, for which I intended it, that it might be ready upon all occaſions to re-in-force a weak memory.

## The operations of ſundry Simples.

### *Repercuſſives.*

Fair water.
Verjuice.
Allome water.
Acacia.
The yellow in the midſt of the Roſe.
Clay.
Flowers of pomgranats.
Bole armony.
Orpin.
Berbaries.
Shepherds-purſe.
Knotgraſſe.
Coriander.
Liverwort.
Morell.
Nightſhede.
Houſeleek.
Sowthiſtle.

*Aſtringents.*

## *Aſtringents.*

White-ſtarch.
Aſarabacce.
Shepheards-purſe.
Knot-graſſe.
Wall-flowers.
Dragons.
Horſe mint.
Grommel.
Mace.
Mother of pearle.
Maiden hair.
Manna.
Cypreſſe-nuts.
Doves-foot.
Cinque-foil.
Raſp-berries.
Cranes-bill.
Sealed earth.
Burnt-bones.
Lindtree.
Cobwebs.
Quinces.
Camphyre.
Endive.
Oade.
Ground-pine.
Greatburre.
Baſtard-ſaffron.
Rib-wort.
Dog-bane.
Harts tongue.
Mints.
Yarrow.
Mulberries,
Goofe-foot.
Paper.
Monks rubarb.
Sanicle.
Saxifrage.
Salamons-ſeal.
Medlers.
Tamariſk.
Periwinkles.
Dragons-bloud.

## *Abſterſives.*

Wormwood.
Bothgraywood.
Celandine.
Mulleine.

Aveng

Avens.
Asla fetida.
Garden smallage.
Mouseare.
Goats-beard.
Castoreum.
Gentian.
Devils-bit.
Docks.
Bayes.
Balm.
Barley.
Raddish.
Rosemary.
Agrymony.
Roots of daffadillies.
Roots of briony.
Onyons.
Carawaies.
Euphorbium.
Lye of ashes.
Pitch.
Madder.
Cammock.
Rye.
Sene.
Verjuice,
Ginger.

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*Mundificatives.*

Smallage.
Beetes.
Cucumbers.
Cubebs.
Capers.
Betony.
Wood of Cassia.
Sowbread.
Coloquintida.
Diagredium.
St. Johns wort.
Lupins.
Honey.
Palma Christi.
Tamarinds.
Rosin.
Agrimony.
Fumatery.
Beans.
Hermodactils.
Hysop.
Polypody.
Turbith.
Gith.
Ground-pine.

## *Aperitives.*

Vinegar
Mugwort
Almonds
Germander
Cubebs
Brookelime
Angelica
Smallage
Root of Asarabacce
Rue
Carawaies
Sowbread
Hyssop
Laurell
Horehound
Grommell
Watercresses
Parsnip
Parsely
Savin.

## *Maturatives.*

Avens
Bearfoot
Hemp
Flax-seed
Pitch
Grease
Fænugreek
Licorice
Fats
Drags
Butter
New-figs
Devils-bit
Rapes
Briony
Bugloss
Lilly-roots
Barley
Violets.

Simples

## *Stupefactives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mandrak | Henbane |
| Garden-poppy | Lettuce |
| Houſeleek | Nightſhade |
| Oppium | Fleabane. |

## *Conſolidatives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aloes | Olibanum |
| Borax | Pimpenel |
| Balauſties | Aſphaltum |
| Cipreſſe | Ceruſſe |
| Dragant | Horſ-tayle |
| Litharge | Bloud-ſtone |
| Droſſe of iron | Acorns |
| Graines | Milk |
| Juniper | Medlers |
| Mother-pearle | Plantaine |
| Burnt-lead | Bramble-buſh |
| Cobwebs | Frankinſence |
| Dragons-bloud | Sugar |
| Myrrhe | Wine. |

## *Conglutinatives.*

Silver, and the droſſe.
Comfrey, both ſorts.
Ceruſſe.
Mill-duſt.
Gum, Arabick.
Burnt barley.
Spunge-ſtone.
Sarcocoll.
Colophony.
Horſe-tayle.
Glue.
Plaiſter.
Primroſes.
Cypreſſe nuts.

## *Reſtrictives.*

Aloes.
Horſe-tayle.
Puffes.
Gum of the Pine.
Sorrell.
Copperas.
Galls.
Willow-bark.
Dragons blood.
Sealed earth.
Juice of Brier-buſh.
Green Nut-ſhels.
Burnt paper,
Sumach:
Frankinſence.
Burnt Lead.
Oak-Bark.
Cobwebs.

## *Reſolutives.*

Dill.
Ox-eye.

Ger-

Germander.
Ground Pine.
Diagredium.
Fearn.
Bran.
Hyſſop.
Sponge-ſtone.
Leſſer Comfrey.
Dates.
Orris.
Labdanum.
Pellitory of the wall.
Bread.
Water-Bettony.
French Lavender.
Agarick.
Saffron.
Venus hair.
Danewort.
Fenriel.
Fænugreek.
Mellilote. Elder.

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*Attractives.*

Ariſtolochie.
Garlick.
Mouſeare.
Sow-bread.
Beavercod.
Dogs turd.
Ammoniacum.
Leaven.
Mummie.
Doves dung.
Staviſacre.
Galbanum.
Hares ſuet.
Pepper.
Polipody.
Muſtard.
Aſſa fætida.
Calamint.
Knot-graſſe.
Leeks.
Brimſtone.
Penny royall.
Wheat.

*Corrosives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Root of Daffodill | Garlick |
| Vineger | Copperose |
| Onions | Flowre of Brass |
| Gall of creatures | Root of Hermodactills |
| Mercury and his kindes | Mustard-seed |
| Ink | Salt niter. |

*Adustives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aristolochy | Staviſacre |
| Anacardus | Garlick |
| Cantarides | Quick-lime |
| Copperas | Capitall Lees, Pellitory. |

*Ulceratives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Onyons | Wilde Smalage |
| Garlick | Cantharides |
| Figs | Arſeſmart |
| Rue | Netles, Sea Onyon. |

NExt becauſe divers times ſuch things as the Artiſt intends to uſe, are not at hand, therefore I ſhall ſhew him briefly what things hee may uſe inſtead of thoſe he hath not, which are comprehended in the aforeſaid Compoſitions.

And firſt for Agarick, uſe Coloquintida, in a leſſer quantity, or ſeed of baſtard Saffron double or treble the doſe.

For Anchuſa in ointments, uſe red Sanders, or painters lack.

For Sugar, Honey or Manna in Laxatives, but not in binders.

For Bdellium, uſe Myrrhe in Pills and unguents, but not in Pills of Bdellium, becauſe it purgeth bloud.

For Wormewood, Roman or Pontick, you may uſe the Wormewood of the place you live in.

As likewiſe for Parſley.

For Rhapontick, uſe Rhabarb.

For Coſtus, uſe baſtard Pellitory.

For Ariſtolochia, uſe one for the other.

For Acorus, uſe Calamus Aromat. in Purgers and movers of urine and months, but in vomits uſe Elebor or broom-ſeed.

For Marſh mallow roots, uſe Garden-Mallow roots.

For bark of Caper roots, take Barke of Tamariſk

risk root, Elder root, Danewort root, Popular root, or Bayes root.

For gentian, take the halfe of Asarum and root of Capers.

For Turbith, take Agarick in troches, or Coloquintida in a lesser quantity.

For Indian leaves, and malabathrum, take the leaves of Citron, Cinamon, Mace or Spike.

For Laurel leaves, take the leaves of Citrons.

For white Poppy, take the leaves of Nightshade or black Poppy in lesser quantity, or white Henbane.

For Lettuce, use Garden endive, *& contra.*

For wild Savory, use Lions tooth.

For Agrimony, use Asarabacce, and halfe of Warmwood.

For Fullers Hearb, take vomit nut and a third part of Pepper.

For ground Pine, use leaves of Agrimony.

For Field-Mallows, take them of the Garden.

For Thlaspi, or wild Cresses, use water-Cresses.

For Mints, use Balsamint.

For Myrtel leaves, take the berrries, or silberds halfe ripe,

For wild Rue, use Garden Rue dry in great quantity, *& contra.*

For Lavender spike, use the kindes of Garden Lavender.

For

For Adianthus, use Polytrichum in the short Cough, with the like quantity of Violets, and a little Licorice.

For Turpentine leaves, take Lentisk leaves.

For Elder leaves, take Danewort-leaves, & *contra.*

For Bettony, use Vervin.

For Balme, use Horehound, Citron peels, & *contra.*

For mountaine smallage, use that of the Garden dry in greater quantity.

For leaves of the Wild-fig-tree, take those of the Garden-fig, & *contra.*

For Savory, use Time, or wild-time.

For leaves of Coriander, use Garden-parsely, but in outward medicines use Wild-carrot-leaves, Parsnep-leaves, either wilde or tame.

For Housleek, use the little Navel-wort, & *contra.*

For Savine, take Cypresse.

For Dorycnium, take Mandrake, & *contra.*

For Fir-leaves, take the leaves of Poplar.

For leaves of Muncks Rubarb, take leaves of Docks.

For Spurge, take Tythimal.

For White-water-lillies, use the Yellow, & *contra.*

For

For leaves of petty ſpurge, take Tythimal.

For Female fearne, uſe the Male.

For Smyrnium, uſe Smallage or Parſely.

For Garden-nightſhade, uſe Winter-cherry.

For Acacia, uſe juice of Sloes.

For opium, uſe juice of wild-lettuce, or tame, but in a greater quantity.

For Opobalſome, uſe liquid Styrax, or oyle of Myrrhe.

For Licorice, uſe the juice or decoction, or the juice of Raiſons of the Sun.

For juice of Citrons, take juice of Limons.

For Thymelæa, take Chamælæa.

For Sowbread, take Orris.

For Aloe, take juice of Wormwood.

For Raine-water, uſe rather River-water then Well-water.

For Carpobalſome, uſe ſeed of Lentisk or Turpentine, or Cubebs in a leſſer doſe.

For the liquor of the Cedar-tree, uſe the oyle of Juniper bows, or gum of Juniper.

For Xylobalſome, uſe the tendrels of Lentisk.

For Galbanum, uſe Sagapenum.

For Sagapenum, uſe Oppoponax halfe the quantity.

For Ammoniacum, uſe Beeglew.

For Oppoponax, uſe Ammoniacum, Bdellium, or Galbanum.

For

For Frankinſence, uſe Maſtick or Roſinof the pine dry.

For liquid Pitch, uſe Pitch diſſolved in oyle.

For Piſſaſphaltum, uſe Pitch and Bitumen.

For Mummie, take Piſſaſphaltum.

For Lacca, take Myrrhe.

For Beares-greaſe, take Fox-greaſe.

For Gooſe-greaſe, take Ducks or Hens-greaſe.

For Capons-greaſe, take Hens-greaſe.

For Antimony, take burnt-lead, *& contra*.

For Litharge, take burnt-lead.

For Lead, take Pewter.

For ſpodium, take burnt Harts-horne.

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## *The manner how to make Reports.*

Forasmuch as upon divers occasions, the Artist may bee called to deliver his opinion, either of the death of any person, or of the weakenesse and depravation of any member in the function or execution of its proper office and duty, and to give his testimony and report to a Magistrate or Coroners Enquest which may be a matter of great concernment, I have for the benefit of young Artists, and the good of the Common-wealth taken out of *Ambrosius Paraus* these following rules, to which I have added what I have found by mine own practice.

I shall therefore wish the Artist to observe that exhortation which he gives, that is, That he have an honest minde, and a carefull regard of true piety, the fear of God, and love to his neighbour before his eyes, that he be not carried away with favour or affection, nor corrupted with money or rewards,

rewards, but to declare the truth wholly and without partiality.

Let the Artist bee carefull in the searching of such wounds as are brought to him, that he be not deceived in making his probation, but let the Patient be placed in the same posture he was in when he received the hurt, otherwise a wound may seem by the probe to bee small, when indeed it is mortal. If therefore he be doubtfull, then let him suspend his judgement from the first day to the ninth; by which time the accidents and symptomes will manifest the condition of the wound.

The generall signes whereby wee judge of diseases are four; for they are drawn either from the nature and essence of the disease, or from the cause or effects thereof, or else from the similitude, proportion and comparison of those diseases, with the season, or present constitution of the times. Therefore if we are called to the cure of a green wound, whose nature and danger is no other but a simple solution of continuity in the musculous flesh, wee may presently pronounce that wound to bee of no danger, and that it will soon be cured. But if it have an Ulcer annexed to it, that is if it be sanious, then we may say it will be more difficult and long in curing, and so we may pronounce of all diseases, taking a signe of their essence and nature. But of the signes that are taken of the causes, let this bee

an

an example: A wound that is made with a sharp pointed and heavy weapon, as with an Halberd, being stricken with great violence, must bee accounted great, and also mortal, if the accidents be correspondent.

But if the Patient fall to the ground through the violence of the stroake; if a cholerick vomiting follow thereon, if his sight fail him, together with a giddinesse, if bloud come forth at his eyes and nostrils, if distraction follow with losse of memory and sense of feeling, wee may say, That all the hope of life remaineth in one small signe, which is to be deduced from the effects of the wound. But by the comparing it unto the season that then is, and diseases that assault mans body, we may say, That all those that are wounded with Gunshot are in danger of death, as it happened in the Castle and Towne of *Wallingford* in *Berks*, a Garrison of the late King; which being infected with the Plague by those that fled from *Abington*, which was sore visited, the ayre became so disturbed, that very few wounds made by gun-shot, but proved mortal.

If the Patient fall downe with the stroake, if he lye senseleſſe, as it were asleep, if he void his excrements unwittingly, if hee bee taken with a giddineſſe, if bloud come out of his eares, mouth and noſe, and if he vomit choller, you may understand that the scull is fractured, or pierced through by

the defect in his understanding or discourse. You may also know when the skull is fractured; by the judgement of your externall senses, as if by feeling it with your finger you find it elevated or depressed beyond the naturall limits, if by striking it with the end of a probe, when the *pericranium* or nervous filme that invesheth the scul is cut crosse-wise, and so divided there from it, yield a base and unperfect sound like unto a potsherd that is broken, or like an earthen pitcher that hath a crack, or by a thread holden betwixt the teeth, and the other end in your fingers, and strike upon it as upon a Fiddle-string.

But we may say that death is at hand if his reason and understanding faile, if he be speechlesse; if his sight forsake him; if he would tumble headlong out of his bed, being not at all able to move the other parts of his body; if he have a continuall Feaver; if his tongue be black with dryness; if the edges of the wound be black or dry, and cast forth no sanious matter; if they resemble the colour of salted flesh; if he have an Apoplexy, Phrensie, Convulsion or Palsie, with an involuntary excretion, or absolute suppression of the urine and excrements.

You may know that a man hath his throat, that is, his weason and windpipe cut; first by the sight of his wound, and next by the abolishment of the function or office thereof both wayes, for the Pa-

tient can neither ſpeak nor ſwallow any meat or drink, and the parts that are cut aſunder, divide themſelves by retraction upwards and downwards one from another, whereof commeth ſudden or preſent death.

You may know that a wound hath pierced into the breaſt or concavity of the body, if the ayr come forth at the wound making a certain whizzing noiſe; if the Patient breath with great difficulty, if he feel a great heavineſſe or weight, on, or about the midriffe, whereby it may be gathered that a great quantity of bloud lyeth on the place or midriffe, and ſo cauſeth him to feel a weight or heavineſſe which by little and little will be caſt up by vomiting. But a little after a Feaver commeth, and the breath is unſavoury and ſtinking, by reaſon that the putrifying bloud is turned into ſanies, the Patient cannot lie but on his back, and he hath an often deſire to vomit, but if he eſcape death his wound will degenerate into a Fiſtula, and at length will conſume him by little and little.

We may know that the lungs are wounded by foming and ſpumous bloud comming out both at the wound and caſt up by vomiting, he is vexed with a ſhortneſs of breath, and a pain in his ſides.

We may perceive the heart to be wounded by the abundance of bloud that commeth out at the wound, by the trembling of all the whole body, by the faint and ſmall pulſe, paleneſſe of the face, cold

cold ſweat, with often ſwounding, coldneſs of the extream parts, and ſudden death.

When the Midriffe (which the Latines call *Diaphragma*) is wounded; the Patient feeleth a great weight in that place, he raveth and talketh idly, he is troubled with ſhortneſſe of winde, a cough and fit of grievous paine, and drawing of the entrails upwards. Wherefore when all theſe accidents appeare, we may certainly pronounce that death is at hand.

Death appeareth ſuddenly by a wound of the hollow vein, or the great Artery, by reaſon of the great and violent evacuation of bloud and ſpirits, whereby the functions of the heart and lungs are ſtopped and hindred.

The marrow of the back bone being pierced, the Patient is aſſaulted with a Palſey, or Convulſion very ſuddenly, and ſenſe and motion faileth in the parts beneath it, the excrements are either evacuated againſt the Patients will or altogether ſtopped, the inteſtines putrifie and rot, and death ſuddenly follows.

When the Liver is wounded, much bloud commeth out at the wound, and pricking paine diſperſeth it ſelfe even unto the ſword like griſtle, which hath its ſcituation at the lower end of the breaſt bone called *Sternon*, the bloud that falleth from thence down into the inteſtines, both oftentimes infer moſt malign accidents, yea and moſt commonly death.

When the ſtomack is wounded, the meat and drink come out at the wound, there followeth a vomiting of pure choller, then commeth ſweating and coldneſs of the extream parts, and therefore we ought to prognoſticate death to follow.

When the Milt or Spleen is wounded, black and groſs bloud cometh out of the wound, the Patient will be very thirſty, with pain on the left ſide, and the bloud breaks forth into the belly, and there putrifying cauſeth moſt maligne and grievous accidents, and oftentimes death to follow.

When the guts are wounded, the whole body is griped and pained, the excrements come out at the wound, whereat alſo oftentimes the guts break forth with great violence.

When the Reins or Kidneys are wounded, the Patient will have great pain in making his urine, and the bloud commeth out together therewith, the pain commeth down even unto the groyn, yard, and leſticles.

When the Bladder and Ureters are wounded, the pain goeth even unto the entrails, the parts all about, and belonging to the groyn are diſtended, the urine is bloudy that is made, and the ſame alſo oftentimes commeth out at the wound.

When the womb is wounded, the bloud commeth out at the privities, and all other accidents appear, like as when the bladder is wounded.

When the ſinews are pricked or cut half aſun-

der,

der, there is great pain in the affected place, and there followeth a ſudden inflammation, flux, abſceſſe, Feaver, Convulſion, and oftentimes a Gangrene, or mortification of the part, whereof commeth death, unleſſe it be ſpeedily prevented.

If a Nurſe through drowſineſs, or negligence, lies upon her Infant being in bed with her, and ſo ſtifles or ſmothers it to death, which we call overlaying; if the judgement and opinion of the Artiſt be required, whether it dyed by default of the Nurſe, or by ſome violent diſeaſe lurking in the body, theſe Rules following ſhall ſhew the truth of the matter.

If the Infant were in good health before; if he were not froward nor crying; if his mouth and noſthrils now being dead, be moyſtned or bedewed with a certain foam or froath; if his face be not pale, but of a violet or purple colour; if when the body is opened, the Lungs be found ſwoln and puffed up, as it were with a certain vaporous foam, and all the other intrails ſound; it is a token that the Infant was ſtifled, ſmothered, or ſtrangled by ſome outward violence.

If the body or dead corps of a man be found lying in the field, or houſe alone, and it be queſtioned whether he were ſlain by lightning or ſome other violent death, theſe ſigns following will ſhew the certainty thereof.

For every body that is blaſted, or ſtricken with

lightning, doth caſt forth or breath out an unwholſome ſtinking, or ſulphureous ſmell, ſo that the Birds, or Fowls of the ayre, nor dogs will not once touch it, much leſſe prey or feed on it; the part that was ſtricken oftentimes ſound, and without any wound, but if you ſearch it well, you ſhall find the bones under the skin to be bruiſed, broken, or ſhivered in pieces.

But if the lightning hath pierced into the body which making a wound therein (according to the judgement of PLINY) the wounded part is far colder then all the reſt of the body. For lightning driveth the moſt thin and fiery ayre before it, and ſtriketh it into the body with great violence, by the force whereof the heat that was in the part is ſoon diſperced, waſted and conſumed. Lightning doth alwayes leave ſome impreſſion, ſigne of ſome fire, either by uſtion or blackneſs; for no lightning is without fire.

Moreover whereas all other living creatures, when they are ſtricken with lightning fall on the contrary ſide, only man falleth on the affected ſide, if he be not turned with violence toward the coaſt or region from whence the lightning came.

If a man be ſtricken with lightning while he is aſleep, he will be found with eyes open: contrariwiſe, if he be ſtricken while he is awake, his eyes will be cloſed (as PLINY writes.)

Alſo it may be inquired in judgement, whether any

any that is dead and wounded, received theſe wounds alive or dead: Truly the wounds that are made on a living man if he dye of them, after his death will appear red and bloudy, with the ſides or edges ſwoln or pale round about: contrariwiſe, thoſe that are made in a dead man, will be neither red, bloudy, ſwoln, nor puffed up; for all the faculties and functions of life in the body do ceaſe and fall together by death; ſo that thenceforth no ſpirits nor bloud can be ſent, or flow unto the wounded place. Therefore by theſe ſignes which ſhall appear, it may be declared that he was wounded dead or alive.

The like queſtion may come in judgement when a man is found hanged, whether he were hanged dead or alive. Therefore if he were hanged alive, the impreſſion or print of the rope will appear red, pale, or black, and the skin round about it will be contracted or wrinkled, by reaſon of the compreſſion which the cord hath made; alſo oftentimes the head of the *Aſpera arteria* is rent and torne, and the ſecond ſpondile of the neck luxated or moved out of his place; alſo the legs and armes will be pale, by reaſon of the violent and ſuddaine ſuffocation of the ſpirits: moreover, there will be a foam about his mouth, and a foamy and filthy matter hanging out at his noſthrils, being ſent thither, both by reaſon that the Lungs are ſuddenly heated and ſuffocated, as alſo by the convulſive

concuſſion of the brain, like as it were in the falling ſickneſs. Contrariwiſe, if he be hanged dead, none of the ſigns appear; for neither the print of the rope appears red or pale, but of the ſame colour as the other parts of the body are, becauſe in dead men the bloud and ſpirits do not flow to the grieved parts.

Whoſoever is found dead in the waters, you ſhall know whether they were thrown into the water alive or dead, by theſe following ſigns. All the belly of him that was thrown in alive, will be ſwoln and puffed up by reaſon of the water that is contained therein; certaine clammy excrements come out at his mouth and noſthrils, the ends of his fingers will be worn and excoriated, becauſe that he dyed ſtriving and ſcraping in the bottome of the River, ſeeking ſomewhat whereon he might take hold to ſave himſelfe from drowning. Contrariwiſe, if he be thrown into the waters being dead before, his belly will not be ſwoln, becauſe that in a dead man all the paſſages and conduits of the body, do fall together, and are ſtopped and cloſed, and for that a dead man breaths not, there appeareth no foam nor filthy matter about his mouth and noſe, and much leſſe can the skin of the tops of his fingers be rubbed off, for a man that is already dead, cannot ſtrive againſt death.

But as concerning the bodies of thoſe that are drowned, thoſe that ſwim on the upper part of the water,

water being ſwoln or puffed up, they are not ſo by reaſon of the water that is contained in the belly, but by reaſon of a certain vapour, into which a great portion of the humours of the body are converted by the efficacy of the putrifying heat: Therfore this ſwelling appeareth not in all men which do periſh, or elſe are caſt out into the waters, but in them which are corrupted with the filthineſs or muddineſs of the water long time after they were drowned, and are caſt on the ſhore.

Many are ſtifled and ſuffocated by burning Charcoals in a cloſe roome, and ſometimes recovered, if taken in time, elſe quite ſmothered. Theſe you ſhall perceive their faces wan and pale, no pulſe beating, all the extream parts cold, ſpeech and motion ceaſe, ſo that there is little hopes of recovering, onely as thus, put your hand to the region of the heart, and if you find any heat and pulſation, then there is life remaining, elſe not; therefore if your judgement be required concerning any perſons found dead in any cloſe room, you ſhall enquire whether there were any Charcoals burned there, or obſerve whether the walls or floors be new whitlimed, and the cauſe of their deaths will appear.

You ſhall know that a perſon is poyſoned, when as he complains of a great heavineſs of his whole body, ſo that he is weary of himſelfe; when as ſome horrid and loathſome taſte ſweats out from the

the orifice of the ſtomack to the mouth and tongue wholly different from that taſte that meat, howſoever corrupted, can ſend up; when as the colour of the face changeth ſuddenly, ſometimes too black, ſometimes too yellow, or any other colour, much differing from the common cuſtome of man; when nauſeouſneſſe, with frequent vomiting, troubleth the Patient, and that he is moleſted with ſo great unquietneſſ, that all things may ſeem to be turned upſide down, when the Patient ſwounds often, and with cold ſweats.

Thoſe poyſons which exceed in heat, cauſe a burning in the tongue, mouth, throat, ſtomack, guts, and all the inner parts, with great thirſt, unquietneſſe, and perpetuall ſweats, but if to their exceſſe of heat, they be accompanied with a corroding and putrifying quality, as *Arſnick*, *Sublimate*, *Roſeager*, or *Ratsbane*, *Verdigreaſe*, *Orpiment*, and the like, they then cauſe in the ſtomack and guts intollerable pricking pains, rumblings in the belly, and continuall and intollerable thirſt. Theſe are ſucceeded by vomitings, with ſweats, ſometimes hot, ſometimes cold, with ſwoundings whence ſudden death enſues.

Poyſons that kill by too great coldneſſe, induce a dull and heavy ſleep, or drowſineſſe, from which you cannot eaſily rouze or waken them; ſometimes they ſo trouble the brain, that the Patients perform many undecent geſtures, and antick tricks, with

with their mouths and eyes, arms and legs, like such as are frantick; they are troubled with cold sweats, their faces become blackish or yellowish, alwayes gastly, all their bodies are benummed, and they dyo in a short time unlesse they be helped; poysons of this kind, are *Hemlock, Poppy, Nightshade, Henbane, Maundrake*, &c.

Dry poysons are usually accompanied by heat with moisture, for although *Sulphur* be hot, and dry, yet hath it moisture to hold the parts together, as all things which have a consistence have, yet are they called dry, by reason that dryneſſe is predominant in them; such things make the tongue and throat dry and rough with unquenchable thirst, the belly is so bound, that so much as the urine cannot have free passage forth; all the members grow squallid by dryneſſe, the Patients cannot sleep; poysons of this kind are *Litharge, Cerusse, Lime, Scales* of *brasse, Filings* of *lead*, prepared Antimony, &c.

Poysons that are moyst induce a perpetuall sleep, a flux or scouring, the resolution of all the nerves and joynts, so that not so much as their eyes may be faithfully contained in their orbes, but will hang as ready to fall out, the extream parts, as the hands feet, nose, ears corrupt and putrifie, and at which time they are also troubled with thirst by reason of their strong heat, alwayes the companion of putrifaction, and oft-times the au-

thour

thour thereof: now when this commeth to passe, death is at hand; of this kind are the bitings of *Serpents*, the *venenate* and *putrifying humidity* of the *ayre*, the *Lues venerea* and the like.

Being to make report of a child killed with the mother, have a care that you make a discreet report whether the childe were perfect in all the parts and members thereof; that the Judge may equally punish the Authour thereof, for he meriteth far greater punishment, who hath killed a childe perfectly shaped, and made in all the members, that is, he which hath killed a live child, then he which hath destroyed an Embryon, that is a certaine concretion of the spermatick body; for *Moses* punisheth the former with death, as that he should give life for life, but the other with a pecuniary mulct.

I *A. B.* Chyrurgion of *London*, being called this tenth of August Instant, to visit *T. W.* I found him in his bed, wounded on his head with a wound on the left temple, piercing the bone with a fracture, and depression of the bone into the meninges and substance of the brain, by means whereof, his pulse was weake, he was troubled with raving, convulsion, cold sweat, and his appetite was dejected, whereby may be gathered that certaine and speedy death is at hand. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

I *A. B.*

I *A. B.* Chyrurgion of *London*, entring the house of *J. T.* this twentieh of March, found him hurt with three wounds, one on the hinder part of his head crosse the future Lambdoides, the other overthwart his right hand, cutting the veins, arteries, and nerves, the third in the leg, from the juncture down by the *minor focile* to the breadth of four fingers; all the danger I can report is, That he will be lame of his hand, though never so diligently dressed and healed. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

*A direction to know by the dayly judgement of the Moon, the danger of falling ſick upon any of thoſe dayes.*

1. HE that happeneth to fall ſick on this day of the Moon, if his ſickneſſe be fierce or tedious, ſhall quickly dye.
2. He ſhall be cured, though ſore ſick.
3. With good care and phyſick he may be cured.
4. He ſhall ſoon be reſtored to health.
5. He ſhall be reſtored after ten dayes ſickneſs.
6. He ſhall not be in danger.
7. He will hardly live above three months.
8. His ſickneſſe and languiſhing will continue a long time.
9. After nine dayes he ſhall have health.
10. After ten dayes he ſhall amend.
11. He ſhall at laſt recover, though he be long ſick.
12. After twelve dayes ſickneſs he ſhall recover.
13. He ſhall be vexed with a long and tedious ſickneſs.
14. No doubt of his recovery.
15. No fear but eaſily to eſcape death.

16. Keep

16. Keep him from open ayre, and he ſhall be in the leſſe danger.
17 No Phyſick will do him any good.
18, 19, 20. Good dayes.
21. Mortall and incurable.
22. After three months he ſhall eſcape.
23. In few dayes he ſhall dye.
24 He ſhall remain ſick a long time.
25, 26, 27, 28, 29. All good dayes.
30. The ſick ſhall hardly eſcape, though he uſe many good medicines.

*Invidiant alij non imitentur idem.*

Soli Deo Gloria.

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Of

## *Of bleeding at the Nose.*

Because that oftentimes, and especially now in these dayes, divers people are suddainly taken with bleeding at the nose, and the Countries being stuffed with a sort of Quacks, that professe themselves Physitians, and take to themselves the title of Doctour, who when they come to a Patient cannot discover their griefe, unlesse it be apparent to their eyes, much lesse cure it; that I might save the lives of divers people, I shall set down some few Rules which I have observed for the cure of this lamentable griefe; I shall not make any large discourse more then what will be just needfull to the cure, because I write not to the learned, but to the ignorant.

The bloud that commeth from the nosthrils flows either from the veins and arteries by creeping through the basis of the brain, or from the vessels descending from the pallate to the nosthrils, which are much alike to the hemorrhoid veins in the

the fundament and womb, the internall cauſes proceed from the quantity or quality of the bloud; from the quantity, as when there is ſo much, that it either breaks the veins, or forcibly opens the orifices of them; in quality, as when the bloud by the heat and thinneſs of it, doth dilate the orifices of the veins; the acrimony alſo of the bloud doth erode and exulcerate the coats of the veins, and flows forth.

External cauſes are either mediate or immediate, immediate, as falls, blows, wounds, and the like, whereby the veſſels may be broken; the mediate are all ſuch things as increaſe, warme, and attenuate the bloud, as plentifull feeding, full gorging idleneſs, or too vehement exerciſe, calling, or crying out, much heat, ſtaying vehement and extraordinary fluxes of bloud, are dangerous oftentimes cauſing convulſions.

Bleeding at the noſe in the beginning of a diſeaſe is a bad ſigne.

A flux of bloud from the direct ſide of the part affected is good, otherwiſe bad; as for example, bloud flowing out of the right noſthrill in an inflammation of the Liver is good, but if it flow from the left it is nought, and ſo likewiſe in affects of the ſpleen on the left ſide.

Bleeding at the noſe continuing long, brings weakneſſe of the Liver, and cools it over much, and conſequently the Scurvy, Dropſie, or conſumption.

To begin the cure of this bleeding at the noſe, it muſt firſt be obſerved whether it be criticall or ſymptomicall, for the criticall is not to be ſtayed preſently, but may be ſuffered to run to a good quantity of bloud, eſpecially in Plethorick bodies, to a leſſe quantity in weaker.

The bleeding at the noſe that comes by cuſtome, without a Feaver is not to be ſtayed, but to be left to nature, unleſs it be immoderate; for oftentimes theſe cuſtomary bleedings do free the bodies from ſore diſeaſes, which (if they ſhould be ſtopped) would ſeiſe upon them.

But the ſymptomicall bleeding at the noſe is to be ſtayed, which is done by pulling back the bloud flowing to the noſthrils; by repelling it from thoſe and the neighbouring parts, by ſhutting the open orifices of the veins, by checking the prepoſterous motion of the bloud, and by evacuating and correcting the ſharp and thin humours, mingled with the bloud cauſing the flux, and ſtopping their growth, and by ſtrengthening the retentive faculty of the Liver and the veins, all which do prevaile very much to that which follows.

The pulling back of the bloud from the part, is the firſt to be ſpoken of, which muſt be done aſſoon as can be, before the ſpirits be too much weakned, & this by opening a veine in the arme on the ſame ſide from which the bloud flows, and you ſhal make a large orifice if you finde the Patient ſtrong, and

if you finde the flux ſtay not with this and the after rehearſed remedies, then open a vein again; then you may cut the foot-veine, which oftentimes doth good.

After opening a veine or before, let there be uſed frictions and binding of the extream parts, and large Cupping-glaſſes faſtened upon the Hypocondry of the ſame ſide the bloud flows from; *Gallen* with theſe things commends opening the pile-veines. *Forreſtus* bids fix Cupping-glaſſes to the feet without ſcarification.

Cupping-glaſſes alſo faſtened to the ſhoulders, both dry and moiſt, do ſtay the flux, but not always ſafe, becauſe they may draw the bloud upward and ſo cauſe a new flux.

Some practitioners faſten Cupping-glaſſes to the two headded muſcle of the armes, and by that means ſtop the flux of bloud.

*Crato* in his Counſels amongſt the attractive remedies propounds the clinching cloſe of the little finger of the hand, of the ſame ſide the flux is of.

Swounding is counted one of the remedies to ſtay bleeding at the noſe by drawing the bloud and ſpirits inwardly, and cooling the whole body; but obſerve that fainting and ſwounding do not alwayes prevaile in ſtaying bleeding, it is only when the bloud flows from the veins, which lye on the ſuperficies of the body.

*Zacutus Luſitanus* reports, that he hath cured a

flux of bloud at the nose, when all remedies failed by applying an actuall cauter to the soale of each foot.

The aforesaid attractives being used and not prevailing, we must come to such things as repell the flowing bloud which may be applyed to the forehead and temples, and may be compounded after this manner.

℞. Bole armeny. Frankinsence.
Sealed earth. Mastick.
Dragons bloud. Aloes. of each one dram.
Mill-dust. Hares hairs cut small, of each half a dram.
The white of an Egge,
Juice of Plantaine and Nightshade, as much as shall suffice to make a Pultis to lay from one temple to the other along the forehead.

In case of necessity you may quickly get ready a Cataplasme of only Bole armeny, and the white of an egge with a little vineger, and apply it as the former.

A sure medicine is made of plaister and vineger applyed to the fore-head and temples two fingers thick, and if the first stay it not, then apply another.

*Amatus Lusitanus* praises a cap made of the aforesaid astringent things, and oxicrate to be put upon the head, being first shaven, which in great extremity may be tryed.

It

It will be good alſo to bath the forehead and temples with cold water, or oxicrate with cloaths wet in, and removed aſſoon as they begin to heat, & then wetted, and applyed again: or a bath made of juice of Plantain, knot-graſs, Horſ-tail, Shepheards-purſe, and the like, with a little Vineger to make it pierce the better. But obſerve that the head muſt not be fomented with cold things, nor aſtringents applied unto the forehead, untill ſufficient revulſions have been uſed, leſt the bloud be too ſuddenly forced back into the veins, and ſo by overloading them cauſe a greater flux, or elſe by ſuddenly ſtaying it cauſe convulſion, apoplexy, ſhorneſſe of breath, and other miſerable affects.

Vinegar alone being applied to the fore-head ſtayeth the bleeding at the noſe, or a ſponge wet in vineger, and put into the noſthrils doth the ſame.

The caſting cold water into the face doth not only repell the bloud, but doth retract it to the inner parts, by reaſon of the feare which will be apt to ariſe at the daſhing of it into the face, as alſo fainting and ſwounding, as ſaid before, ſtayes the flux, by drawing the heat inwardly, and ſo may fear do the ſame, for the ſame reaſons; as likewiſe anger, let it be moved upon any occaſion: when you throw cold water in their face, throw about a Putringer full at a time with a good daſh, and a little while after another, and ſo with intermiſſion.

It is often uſed in theſe fluxes to check the aſcending of the bloud, and to that end they foment the hinder part of the neck, with a cloath wet in cold Vineger, and this they put about the neck and change it as often as it grows warm.

Alſo to hold Oxicrate, that is Vineger and water in the mouth, and often changing it, doth conduce to the ſtaying of the bloud, as alſo to keep it from flowing into the throat, which it will often do, and that not without danger.

Vineger alſo ſiringed into the eare of the bleeding ſide is good.

Beſides theſe things that repell the bloud, we muſt think of ſuch things as ſhut up and conglutinate the opened veins, to which purpoſe divers medicines are uſed to be put up into the noſthrils.

*Galen* uſes the powder of Frankinſence and Aloes with the white of an Egge, and a tent dipped in it, covered over with Hares hairs, and thruſt into the bleeding noſthrill,

Or Rx. Frankinſence, Aloes, Dragons-bloud, Mill-duſt, Cob-webs, Hares haires cut very ſmall, of each of theſe halfe a dramme, with the juice of Plantaine and Cotton-wooll, make pellets to put into the noſthrils.

Alſo Practitioners do much commend the blowing of powders into the noſe, as the aſhes of Egg-ſhels, of Paper, &c. but obſerve that whilſt this is in doing, the Patient muſt hold his mouth full of cold

water

water to ſtay the medicine from comming into his mouth.

You may alſo take the cotton out of an Ink-horn, and cruſh the ink a little out, and make it up into a pellet, then put it into the bleeding noſthrill, and it will much prevaile.

But if for all theſe remedies being applyed, the flux ſtayes not, then we muſt come to eſcharoticks, that is ſuch things as will make a cruſt, or eſchar on the mouths of the veines, but in theſe remedies great care muſt be had, leſt at the falling of the eſchar the veines begin, bleeding afreſh: amongſt the Eſcharoticks the beſt is accounted burnt coperas, for beſides his cauterizing quality, it ſtayes the flux of bloud.

If you will have it milder, then mingle your coperas with other things after this manner,

℞. Galls, halfe a pound.
Alome, a quarter of a pound.
Calcine them, and make them into powder to be blown into the Noſthrils.

Or ℞. Bole armeny,
Dragons bloud,
Frankinſence,
Aloes,
Plaiſter,
Burnt Coperas,
Sarcocoll,
Maſtick, of each one dram.

Make them all into fine Powder.

But such as stay the flux of Bloud by cooling, and thickening it, as it were to a congealing, are made as followeth.

℞. *Sal prunella*, one dram.
Troches of Amber, half a dram.
Bloud stone,
Red Corrall prepared, of each one scruple,
Syrup of dry Roses, one ounce.
Plantaine water, three ounces.

Make a Julep, of which give three or foure times in a day.

℞. Conserve of Roses,
Marmalade of Quinces, of each one ounce.
Troches of Spodium, and
Sealed Earth, of each one dram.
Corrall prepared, and
Harts horn burnt, of each one scruple.

Make an Opiat, of which let the sick take the quantity of a Walnut, three or foure times in a day.

You shall also use outward remedies to coole the bloud, as bathing the arms in cold water, puting the feet in cold water, fomenting the cods with water and Vineger, and also the back, because of the hollow vein lying there; some Practitioners when these faile will put their Patient into a cold bath, or wash the body all over with cold water, or water and vineger, which cannot be without danger

danger, especially in weak bodies.

But when we have tryed all these, and find the griefe rebellious, and will not yield to the former medicines, then we must apply our selves to narcoticks, which stay all manner of fluxes of the body, from what humour soever, and that quickly; the chiefest of these is *Laudanum* given to three or four grains, the body being first made soluble, either by Nature or Art, but have a great care you give it not to one that is over weak, lest the natural heat be overcome by the force of the narcotick medicine: Syrup of Poppies is good to give an ounce in an astringent Julip to bedward.

The juyce of Nettles snuffed into the nose, and three or four ounces of it taken down the throat, and the Hearb layed pultis wise to the forehead and temples, is sayd to be very good.

℞. Hoggs dung dryed and powdered ℥ iij. powder of Roses ℥ ſ. to take away the bad savour of the dung, mix them with the juyce of Plantain, and with Cotton make pellets to put into the nosthrils; Asses dung used after the same manner is very good.

Some take the bloud that flows, and fry it in a Frying-pan, and give it the Patient to eat unknown.

Spikenard made into fine powder, and given a dram at a time in broth, or plantain water doth stay the bleeding at Nose.

Whilst

Whilst these things are in doing we must see whether there be any thin, serous, or cholerick humour mixed with the bloud, if there be, then it must be purged out, if not at once, then to it again and again, according as followeth.

℞. Tamarindes, halfe an ounce.
Plaintain Leaves, one handfull.

Boyle them in six ounces of water close covered to four ounces, then strain it, and put to it Rubarb sliced, one dram.

Yellow Myrabolanes, halfe a dram.
Spikenard, eight grains.

Infuse all together five or six hours, then strain them, and adde

Syrup of Roses, one ounce.
Rubarb in powder, one scruple.

Make a Potion for one dosse.

In a bleeding that is ancient and uses to come upon the Patient often, I would wish him to take this purge at least once in a weeke, and betwixt every purge to take either the astringent Opiates or Julips, of which sort of Julips are these following.

℞. Roots of Bistort and great Comfrey, of each one ounce.
Leaves of Plantain,
Knot-grasse,
Rupturewort,
Fumetory, of each one handfull.

The

The foure great cold Seeds, of each one dram, boyle them to one pound, in the ſtraining diſſolve three ounces of white Sugar, and make a Julip for three mornings.

Inſtead of Julips and Opiates, after they have taken them often, the Patient may uſe now and then a Syrup made with equall parts of Sugar, and the juyce of Nettles, taking every morning a ſpoonfull.

Now that we have learned how to ſtay the flux of bloud, and in what maner to evacuate the offending humour, we muſt not forget to ſtrengthen the inward parts, and to correct their diſtempers, eſpecially the Liver, and the humours that are there generated; and to this purpoſe will ſerve the cooling julips before mentioned; alſo the tincture of Roſes is very excellent; outwardly muſt be uſed Epithemes to the Region of the Liver, made after this maner.

℞. The Waters of Roſes,
Plantain,
Purſelain,
Sorrell,
Succory, of each one dram.
Seeds of Purcelain,
Sorrell,
Succory, of each one dram.
Troſſes of Camphire, and
Yellow Sanders, of each two drams.

Vineger

Vineger two ounces make an Epitheme.

If the flux proceed from the overmuch heat of the Spleen or the Reines, then apply coole things to thoſe parts.

To all theſe we muſt adde the ordering of the Patient, as touching his Dyet and Lodging: Let the Ayre he lies in be coole, and if it be in Summer time, let the Chamber be ſprinkled with Vineger and Roſe-water, then ſtrowed over with Leaves of Vines, Water-Lillies, Willowes, and the like.

Let his Dyet be thickning, and of mean nouriſhment, as Calves feet, Sheeps feet, Goats feet, new Cheeſe, Rice, hard Eggs, and the like; his Fruits muſt be ſowre and binding, or at leaſtwiſe ſharp, as Pears, Quinces, Medlars, Services, Conſerves made with juyce of Pomegranates, Lymons, Oranges, Sorrell; let him abſtain at the firſt whilſt he is ſtrong, from fleſh meats, Wine, reare Eggs, and the like; but whilſt the bloud is flowing, that which you give let be thin as cooling broths made with Barly, Rice, Oatmeale, for chewing will encreaſe the flux.

If the Patient be weake give him ſome fleſh broths or Panadoes, in which is boyled white Starch made pure without Lime or Gum Arabick.

For his Drink give him water wherein Steele hath been quenched, and in ſuch water let all his meat be boyled, having firſt boyled in it ſome Nettle-Roots.

Let

Let him keep himſelfe as quiet as can be, neither walk, nor ſpeak, nor cough, for the ſtirring of his tongue and jawes encreaſes the flux.

Let his face be covered and his eyes cloſed, that he ſee not the bloud, for meerly conceit oftimes moves the bloud to a greater flux.

Let him avoyd immoderate watching, for that will render the bloud ſharp, cholerick, and more fluide; ſleep on the other ſide tempers the humours and ſtayes any maner of flux.

Finally, let him ſhun paſſions of the minde, which diſturbe the bloud, as anger, laughter, joy, and the like.

And now with humble thanks to the Almighty, I have for the benefit of my Country-men here finiſhed this ſmall Additionall Treatiſe, which if they can make the right uſe of, I ſhall think my labour well beſtowed, and ſhall endeavour greater matters for the Publick Good. Farewell.

---

*Finis Libri.*

*A Table of ſuch things as are contained in this Book.*

A.


Aſterſives, p. 170
Aches cured, 35. 48. 58
Aduſtives, 185
Agues, 52
Aloe roſat. 121
Aloe, *ibid.*
Allome, 131
Album græcum, 132
Anniſeeds, 125
Apoplexy, 54. 67.
Aperitives, 181
Apoſtumes, 116. 35
Aſtringent powder, 168
Aſtringents, 170
Artery, or veine hurt. 162
Attractives, 184


B


Baſilicon, 12
Baſilicon mag. 34
Balſome of Lacamilly, 14
Back pained, 50

Barrenneſs helped, 78
Barley meale, 135
Beane meale, ibid.
Belly eaſed, 41
Belly ach, 60. 101
Benedicta Laxativa, 119
Bladderings of the skin, 16
Bladder hurt, 69. 165
Comforted, 50
Bloud porringers, 153
Bloudy flux, 25
Bole armeny, 131
Breaſt wounded, 163
Pained, 39. 42
Breath ſweetned, 56.
Braine wounded, 163
Burnings and ſcaldings, 12. 13. 16. 40
Burnt Copperas, 135

C

Callenture, 64
Canker, 69
Cantharides, 131
Camphoratum album, 9
Carraway ſeeds, 123
Cathæter, 149
Cauterizing irons 144
Chaps, 60
Collick, 31. 35. 48. 50. 54. 62. 63. 68. 76. 105.
Confection Alkermes, 79

Confection Hamech, 118
Conglutinatives, 183
Conserves to be in readiness, 4.
Conserve of Red Roses, 89
Of Rosemary Flowers, ibid.
Of Borage Flowers, 90
Of Berberries, ibid.
Of Quinces, ibid.
Of Wood-Sorrell, 91.
Of Sloes, ibid.
Consolidatives, 182
Corrosives, 9. 185
Cough, 70. 85
Chyna, 103
Crowes bills catch Bullets, and Terebellum, 137
Convulsions, 41.43.48.49.50.52.68.69.78
Cramp, 41.49.50.52
Cummin-seeds, 126
Cupping-glasses, 152

D

*Desiccativum rubrum*, 16
Director, 10
*Diacalciteos*, 22
*Diachilon parvum*, 26
*Diachilon magnum*, 27
*Diacatholicon*, 102
*Diapompholigos*, 15
*Diameron*, 87

*Diaphenicon*, 10
*Diacatholicon*, 10
*Diascordium*, 10
Dismembring knife, 13
Diet pot, 15
Direction to know the danger the sick is in by the Moone. 20
Dropsie, 31.43.70.71.72.78 92.117
Dogs mad their biting, 31.37.58.99

E

EMplaisters, 3
Electuaries to have ready, 5
Emplaister of Bettony, 23
Griseum, ibid.
Mellilot, 24
Ceroneum, 31
Diasulphuris, 33
Necotiani, 34
Sir *Philip Paris*, 35
Oxicroceum, 44
De minio, 45
Electuary of the Egge, 98
Erysepila, 16. 47.
Euphorbium, 123
Eyes, 46.35.73.114.115.

F

FAinting. 54
Falling evill, 41.50.54.66.67.68.76
Falls, 76

Feaver quartane, 52
Feavers, 48.60
Peſtilentiall, 64.72
Fellons, 45
Fenugreek, 126
Fennell ſeeds, 125
Fleme the uſe, 11
Fleme expelled, 56
Fleſh ſpongeous abated, 14
Fiſtula's, 13.14.64.69.132
Forceps, 10
For teeth, 145
Forehead vein, 161
French Barley, 125
Fractures, 69.175
Bloudy flux, 35.90.91.10[illegible]
Fundament chopped, 6[illegible]

G

Angrene, 47
Groines pained, 50
Gowt, 31.43.50.51.58.69.
Guiacum, 124
Guts wounded, 164

H

Head-ache, 35
Head-wounded, 47
Head-veine, 101
Head-ſaw, 142
Head, 42.54
Hair

Haire preſerved, 57.58
Harts ſuet, 130
Harts horn raſped, 122
Ham-vein, 161
Heart wounded, 163
Hickock, 63
Hony, 9.135
Hony of Roſes, 88
Hogs ſuet, 130.

I

IAundies, 54.60.71.92
Illiack paſſion, 43.62
Inciſion knife, 7
Inſtruments, 1.2
Inciſion ſheeres, 137
Joynts wounded, 29
Joynts cold, 42.56
Joleb, 121
Itching, 16
Joynt ache, 31.38.50.51.52.

K.

KIdneys wounded, 164
Payned, 41.43
Heat in them, 49
Knees pained, 50.51

L.

*Lapis medicamentoſus*, 133
Laske, 68.72
*Laudanum Paracelſi*, 104
Laxatives

Laxatives to be in readineſs, 5
Levatory the uſe, 9
Lancet the uſe, 156
Leproſie cured, 98
Lethargy cured, 53. 67
Licorice, 124
Licorice powder, 125
Juyce of Licorice, 124
Lye ſtrong. 80
Lights cured, 63
Liniment of arcæus, 12
Linſeed, 125
Liver vein, 160
Liver hurt, 164
Liver opened, 56
The tumours abated, 26
Loynes eaſes, 58
Lungs hurt, 163
Lotion common, 79

M

MAtrix, 81
Comforted, 50
Maſtich, 128
Maturatives, 181
Meaſels, 29
Megrim, 53. 54
Melancholy expelled, 56. 63. 70
*Mel ſaponis*, 40
Milt opened, 56

Mithridate, 99
Mill dust, 136
Middle vein, 160
Midriffe wounded, 164
Morphew, 66
Mother fits, 54. 74
Mouths provoked, 35
Mouth sore, 64. 79. 87.
Mundificatives, 180
Myrrhe, 128

N.

Needles the use, 9
Nerves hurt, 164
Cut 38
Comforted. 57
*Noli me tangere*, 15
*Nutritum Unguent.* 16
Nutmegs, 127

O.

Oyles, 3
Of Roses, 47
Dill, 48 *ibid.*
Camomile, 49
Wormes, *ibid.*
Lillies, 50
Rue, *ibid.*
Pepper, 51
Fox, 52
Castor, 52

Euphorbium, 53
Amber, 54
Nutmegs, 56
Costus, 57
Wax, ibid.
St. Johns wort, 58
Elders, 59
Linseed, 60
Eggs. ibid.
Whelpes, 61
Bayes, 62
Sweet Almonds, ibid.
Bitter Almonds. 63
Vitrioll, ibid.
Sulphur, 66
Brickbats. 67
Turpentine, 68
Spike, ibid.
Antimony, 69
Mirtells, ibid.
Origanum, 70
Golden Oyntment, 13
Operations of sundry Simples, 178
Opiates to have in readiness, 5
Oximel simple, 87

P.

PAin in Apostumes mitigated, 11. 12
Pain in wounds asswaged, 61
Palsie cured. 43. 50. 52. 62. 76. 78

Pericranium hurt, 163
Phlegme expelled, 63
Pills, 60. 113
Pills to be in readineſs, 5
Golden Pills, 114
Pills cochiæ, 115
Pills without which, ibid.
Pills of Ruffus, 116
Pills of Euphorbium, 117
*Philonium Romanum*, 112
*Philonium Perſicum*, 113
Pitch, 128
Plague, 54. 74. 98.
Pleureſie, 38. 63. 112.
French Pox, 71. 72
Polipody of the Oake, 122
Precipitate, 133
Plaiſter box, 1
Probes, 8
*Pulvis Anthreticus*, 117
Puſtles, 43
Ptiſick cured, 68. 75

Q.

Quitching Quill the uſe, 9
Quick-ſilver, 133

R.

Repercuſſives, 178
Reſtrictives, 183
Reſolutives, ibid.

Reports

Reports to make them before a Magiſtrate, 191
Ringworms, 60. 62.
Roſin, 119
Rubarb, 122

S

SAlvatory the uſe, 2
Saffron, 123
Salſaparilla, ibid.
Saphæna vein, 161
Scalding, 40
Scabbineſs, 16
Sciatica, 31. 43. 50. 51. 58. 62
Scrophula, 34
Diſmembring Saw, 143
Sinews the hardneſs, 39
The coldneſs, 42
Wounded, 49
Screw probe, 138
Sight, 54
Shingles, 16
Simples to be in readineſs, 5
Sizzers, 7
Small ſiringe, 148
Cliſter ſiringe, 147
Spatula the uſe, 8. 10
Spinall marrow hurt, 165
*Spatula Mundana*, 114
Spatula's large, 143

*Speculum ani*, 144
*Speculum oris*, 143
*Sperma ceti*, 130
Spleen vein, 16
Spleen wounded, 164
Spirit of Wine, 82
Stone in the Kidneys, 14. 48. 54. 68
Shot poysoned, 37
Scurvy, 38, [illegible]. 64. 71. 117
Spleen the tumours of it, 26. 43
Squinancy, 64
Scrophula, 34
Struma, *ibid.*
Strangullion, 54
Stitches, 58
Stomack warmed, 41
Wounded, 164
Sleep procured, 38. 48. 85
Skin cleansed, 60
Stupefactives, 182
Syrups to be in readiness. 4
Of Wormwood, 84
Of Lymons, *ibid.*
Of Poppies, 85
Of Roses solutive. *ibid.*
Of Violets, 86
Of Sloes, 88
Sugar, 127

T.

Trafine the uſe, 138
Teeth made white, 66
Toothach. 54.66.70
Tongue vein, 161
Triacle of London, 91
Triacle Andromache, 93
Triacle Diateſſeron, 96
Troſſes of red Lead, 132
Turpentine, 129
Tumours. 43

V.

Vineger of Wine, 81
Vineger of Roſes, 82
Uuguents to have ready. 3
Dialthæa, 39
Populeon, 38
Ægyptiacum, 37
Arregon, 41
Martiacum, 42
Agrippæ, 45
Tutiæ, 46
Splenicum, ibid.
Vomiting ſtayed, 75
Urine provoked, 58
Ulceratives, 185
Ulcers, 13.14.32.33.43.171
In the reins, 11.14
In the yard, 15
In

Ulcers Cleanſed, 13.14
Cicatrized, 16
Uvula ſpoon the uſe, 8
Uvula cured, 35

W

WAters to have ready, 4
Of Balme, 74
Of Holy-thiſtle, 72
Of Cynamon, 75
Of Angelica, 74
Of Anniſeeds, 75
Of Mint, 70
Of Roſes Damask, 73
Of Roſes white and red, ibid.
Of Plantaine, ibid.
Of Saſſafras, 71
Of Triacle, 72
Of Wormwood, 74
Doctor *Stevens* his water, 78
*Aqua Caleſtis*, 76
Wax yellow and white, 129
Weights and Scales, 155
Wheat flowre, 136
Wheat bran, 155
White coperas, 132
White ſtarch, 127
Wounds dreſſed, 165
In the head, 11. 12. 88
Contuſed, 56. 58
Inci-

Inciſed, ibid.
Venemous, ibid.
Incarned, 13.14
Winde diſſipated, 75.
Women in Travell, 49.54
Wolfe, 69
Wormes, 75.78.92

FINIS.

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